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PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

ANNUAL

PLANNING REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1983

ISSUED: AUGUST 1982

Area Covered:

State as a whole

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P R E F A C E

The Annual Planning Report (APR) is designed to provide historical, current, and outlook information for use primarily by Pennsylvania's Office of Employment Security. It can also be used by other planners and officials who are in need of socio-economic information. The APR report includes information on and analysis of employment, unemployment, occupational trends and outlook, and projections of the number of poor, economically disadvantaged, underutilized persons and a description of the characteristics of those who may be in need of employment services, and of the population, labor force and unemployed.

Information in this report labeled Fiscal Year refer to the period from October 1 through September 30. Due to the close conformity with the Calendar Year, most Fiscal Year data can be compared directly with Calendar Year data for planning purposes.

An APR is prepared for the State and each Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). All reports are available by contacting State Office (address on cover page) or area labor market analysts.

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1. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

POPULATION . . . Pennsylvania's population in 1980 was 11,863,895 . . . up 63,129 or 0.5 percent from 1970 . . . central and south-central portions of the State showed gains . . . a shift from urban centers to rural counties during the last decade . . . 57 counties increased from 1970 to 1980 . . . largest gainers, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Monroe and York . . . substantial losers, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Delaware, and Lackawanna . . . Pennsylvania's total Black population up by 30,000 or 2.9 percent between 1970-1980 . . . In 1980, Blacks numbered 1,046,810, representing 8.8 percent of the total . . . the State's Spanish population grew by 45,068 or 41.4 percent between 1970-1980 . . . they number 153,961 or 1.3 percent of the total . . . one of every seven Pennsylvanians is a veteran . . . a total of 1,706,000 as of March 1982 . . . 491,000 served during the Vietnam Era.

LABOR FORCE . . . Pennsylvania's labor force structure has changed since the early 1960's . . . due to increased entry of women and youth . . . total grew by 12.5 percent between 1970 and 1980 while population over 16 years old grew by only 9.3 percent . . . from 1980 to 1981, the female labor force increased 3.8 percent . . . male participation declined statewide as well as nationwide . . . youth labor force fell 3.0 percent due to 46,000 population drop . . . competition for jobs normally filled by youth should lessen . . . Pennsylvania's labor force will grow much slower during the 1980's.

EMPLOYMENT . . . 1981 a very good year, with annual average employment of 5,018,000 . . . highest on record . . . however, growth of 406,000 since 1970 has lagged behind labor force growth of 646,000 . . . thus, rising unemployment despite rising employment . . . 1982 levels will likely show deterioration . . . result of a weak economy

- high interest rates, declining corporate profits, and the final stages of a liquidity squeeze . . . manufacturing employment could decline by 72,000 in 1982 . . . signs point to a gain in manufactur-

ing of 22,000 in 1983 . . . as more automation takes place, particularly in the form of robotics, fewer manufacturing jobs may be available in the future . . . in the manufacturing of durable goods, primary metals, transportation equipment, electric and electronic equipment, machinery, except electrical, and fabricated metal products will have employment drops in 1982 . . . manufacturing losers in nondurable goods in 1982 will be food products, textile products, chemicals, and rubber and plastic products . . . nonmanufacturing employment should decline by 14,000 in 1982 but increase by over 100,000 in 1983 . . . the strong performers in nonmanufacturing for 1982-83 should be services and retail trade . . . Pennsylvania's employment shifting toward nonmanufacturing jobs, such as wholesale trade, finance, insurance and real estate . . . in 1981 services had the greatest increase in nonmanufacturing, 3.3 percent . . . the largest proportion of female workers - 34 percent - was in clerical positions . . . the largest proportion of blacks - 22.5 percent - was in service occupations.

UNEMPLOYMENT . . . averaged 458,000 in 1981, a 33,000 increase over the previous year . . . 1981 State average rate 8.4 percent compared with 7.6 percent for the nation . . . nonwhites had a rate of 18.1 percent . . . youth 16-19 years old had a rate of 20.5 percent, up from 20 percent in 1980 . . . the female rate rose to 7.8 percent from 7.7 percent in 1980 . . . nonwhite female rate was 17.1 percent, down .4 percent from 1980 . . . the 1981 rate for Vietnam-Era veterans was 7.7 percent . . . Pennsylvania's lowest unemployment rate was among white-collar workers, particularly professional and technical, at 2.1 percent . . . blue-collar workers had a rate of 10.9 percent.

NEED FOR EMPLOYMENT AND RELATED SERVICES . . . potentially 2,398,200 different individuals may need employment-related assistance in FY 1983 . . . an increase of 292,300 over FY 1982 . . . about one-third of the total or 829,600 will be labeled as economically disadvantaged . . . of the total economically disadvantaged needing employment services, 552,500 are classified as poor (below 100 percent of the

poverty level) while the rest fall within the near-poverty category . . . there will be an estimated monthly average of 179,500 Welfare recipients needing assistance, with a number of these individuals possibly returning for service in more than one month of the year.

II. Description of State

a. Definition of Area

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, is in the Middle Atlantic region of the U.S. Pennsylvania is bordered by six states: New York on the north and northeast; New Jersey on the east; Delaware and Maryland on the south; West Virginia on the south and west; and Ohio on the west. The Delaware River on the east separates the Commonwealth from New Jersey and southeastern New York. In the northwest, Lake Erie provides 51 miles of coastline.

Pennsylvania measures 307 miles by 169 miles at its widest points and has a total land area of 45,333 square miles. The state ranks 33rd in land area out of the 50 states. The Appalachian Mountain Range crosses Pennsylvania diagonally from northeast to southwest and covers almost three-quarters of the entire state. Mt. Davis in Somerset County is the highest peak at 3,213 feet.

Pennsylvania's resident population was revised to 11,863,895 for 1980, yielding a density of 262 people per square mile. Pennsylvania is the home of 5.2 percent of the U.S. population and is the fourth most populated state. According to 1980 census data, Pennsylvania's population is 69.3 percent urban and 30.7 percent rural. The Commonwealth is divided into 67 counties which make up 44 labor market areas including twelve Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's).

Pennsylvania has an excellent highway system which provides easy access to major marketing areas and seaports on the east coast. There are 44,700 miles of state administered paved roads in Pennsylvania, more than in New Jersey and all of New England combined. The Pennsylvania Turnpike, the first turnpike in the U.S., connects the major metropolitan areas of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia, the largest city in Pennsylvania and the fourth largest in the U.S., is rich in the history of the American

Revolution. Located on the Delaware River in the southeast section of the state, Philadelphia is the world's largest freshwater port. Philadelphia is also the largest oil refining region on the east coast.

Pittsburgh, the state's second largest city is located in southwestern Pennsylvania where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers meet to form the Ohio River. Universally known for its production of steel, Pittsburgh is also a major inland port, its goods reaching the Mississippi via the Ohio River.

Erie, situated in the northwest on the shore of the Great Lake of the same name, is the third largest city. Erie has also become an important port, making it a favorable location for industry. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway provide an approach to the Atlantic Coast.

The capital of the state is Harrisburg. Located in south-central Pennsylvania, the capital city is easily accessible by a network of state and interstate highways.

Pennsylvania has a highly industrialized economy. Employment in manufacturing industries amounts to 27 percent of the total nonagricultural employment in Pennsylvania compared with 22 percent for the entire nation. Pennsylvania leads the U.S. in the production of raw steel which is the state's foremost industry. Primary metals account for 14 percent of Pennsylvania's manufacturing employment, compared with 6 percent for the nation. Pennsylvania's other major manufacturing industries include machinery, apparel, and fabricated metals.

Pennsylvania ranks third in coal production among all states. Nearly all of the anthracite (hard) coal mined in the U.S. comes from the northeastern section of the state. Large deposits of bituminous (soft) coal are in southwestern Pennsylvania. Increased interest in mining soft coal as an alternative to increasingly expensive petroleum fuels has generated new employment for miners in recent years. Other major mineral products are cement, stone, sand and gravel.

Farmland can be found throughout the state. Most important of all the agricultural production is the dairy industry. Other major products are poultry and eggs, cattle, hogs, corn, and wheat. The southeast portion of the state is also known for its tobacco and mushroom farms.

Average 1980 farm: 145 acres. Estimated number of farms (1980): 62,000. Average value of crop and livestock production per farm (1980): \$44,170. Average value per acre of farmland (1980): \$1400.

A map of Pennsylvania showing its county boundaries and names. The map is oriented with North at the top. Major cities and towns are marked with dots and labeled. The map includes the following county names: Erie, Warren, Crawford, Potter, Schuylkill, Berks, Lancaster, York, Adams, Chester, Delaware, Kent, Sussex, and Philadelphia. It also shows the borders with New York, New Jersey, and Maryland.

Map 2

INTERSTATE STATUS - PENNSYLVANIA

LEGEND:

- UNDER DESIGN
- UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- COMPLETE AND IN SERVICE

MILEAGE:

UNDER DESIGN	57.4
UNDER CONSTRUCTION	11.7
COMPLETE AND IN SERVICE	1,455.7
TOTAL INTERSTATE MILES	1,564.8

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

INTERSTATE ROUTES
U.S. ROUTES
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTES
APPROVED APPROACH
CORRIDORS AND IDENTIFICATION

HARRISBURG
PITTSBURGH
PHILADELPHIA

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

b. Economic Developments and Outlook

Movements of economic data during the first half of 1982 combined with anticipated increases in spendable income point to probable economic improvement in Pennsylvania during fiscal year 1983. Many important economic indicators bottomed in early 1982 and have been holding steady or rising irregularly throughout the first half of 1982. In fact, the Composite Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose during three months, March through May, suggesting that a recovery will soon begin. During the second half of 1982 and into 1983, a ten percent tax reduction combined with increased social security payments will enhance consumers' purchasing power, adding impetus to an economic rebound. Interest rates appear to be the only real deterrent to the rebound. Rates are expected to give ground grudgingly, limiting the recovery to a slow but determined climb.

Pennsylvania's employment situation is reflecting these economic conditions. Unemployment peaked in January 1982 and has been backing off since then. Employment bottomed in January and has been climbing back toward the 5 million level attained in 1981. This trend is expected to continue in the second half of 1982 and gather momentum in 1983. Employment is expected to average a new all time high near 5,100,000 in calendar 1983. Unemployment should ease from the 550,000 plus levels of 1982 to levels solidly below 500,000 in calendar 1983.

On the longer term, a number of factors should brighten Pennsylvania's economic and employment outlook. Most significant is an escape from the inflationary spiral that persisted throughout the 1970's. Since mid-1980, inflation has been easing and appears to be shifting toward a period of long-term disinflation. This type of economy was experienced from 1948 through 1961 when inflation rose and fell with decreasing intensity during each successive short-term business cycle. With less inflation, consumers should experience real increases in buying power. Also, interest rates should ultimately succumb to gravity, giving business an opportunity for expansion.

Among other promising factors, high energy prices should have less impact due to concerted efforts to develop new energy sources and to use energy more efficiently. Demographic shifts will ease the pressure to create new jobs, i.e. birth rates have declined and the heavy contribution of post-war babies to the labor force should be ending. Defense spending is up and should lend support to the metals, machinery, and instruments industries. The capital formation environment is improving in terms of new investment incentives and accelerated depreciation for industry plant and equipment. And deregulation will lessen government's burden on industry.

The U.S. Commerce Department's Composite Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose during three consecutive months, March through May, suggesting that a recovery would soon begin.



c. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

1. Population Characteristics and Trends

According to the U.S. Bureau of Census, Pennsylvania's 1980 population count was revised to 11,863,895, up 63,129 or 0.5 percent from the 11,800,766 for 1970. Central and southcentral sections of the State shared gains as population shifted from urban centers to rural counties during the last decade. A total of 57 counties increased in population from 1970 to 1980. Largest gains appeared in Bucks (+62,483), Chester (+38,914), Lancaster (+42,267), Monroe (+23,897) and York (+40,360) counties. The counties showing substantial losses over the past 10 years were Philadelphia (-261,786), Allegheny (-155,048), Delaware (-48,449), and Lackawanna (-6,596).

Pennsylvania's live birth rate per 1,000 female population aged 10 through 49 years was 46.6 for 1980. There were 158,670 births compared to 123,233 deaths for a natural population increase of 35,437. This is in sharp contrast to the 254,997 births (highest on record) and deaths of 118,734 for a natural population increase of 136,263 that occurred in 1957. The low point of 148,004 births and a rate of 43.1 per 1,000 female population, aged 10 through 49 years, took place in 1976. Since Pennsylvania's overall increase did not keep pace with national growth, the state will lose two Congressional seats in the 1982 elections.

Pennsylvania's total Black population grew by approximately 30,000 or 2.9 percent between 1970 and 1980. In 1980, Blacks numbered 1,046,810 or 8.8 percent of the total population. The majority of the Blacks reside in metropolitan areas and are concentrated in three cities - Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg.

Pennsylvania's total Spanish origin population grew by 45,068 or 41.4 percent between 1970 and 1980. According to the 1980 Census, Spanish numbered 153,961 or 1.3 percent of the total population.

About one out of every seven Pennsylvanians is a veteran of military service. As of March 31, 1982, there were 1,706,000 veterans, of which 491,000 served during the Vietnam Era.

PENNSYLVANIA
POPULATION PROFILE

Total Resident Population

Pennsylvania - 1970	11,800,766
Pennsylvania - 1980	11,863,895
Rank among all states	4th
Pennsylvania - Change 1970-1980	+0.5%
United States - Change 1970-1980	+11.4%

Pennsylvania Total Population by Age Groups: 1980

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All ages	11,863,895	100.0
19 years & under	3,565,110	30.0
20 thru 44 years	4,126,785	34.8
45 thru 64 years	2,641,067	22.3
65 years & over	1,530,933	12.9
Median Age 1980:	32.1 years	
1970:	30.7 years	

Deaths, Births, and Natural Population Increases

<u>Births</u>		
Live Births - 1980		158,670
Rate per 1,000 female pop. aged 10-49 yrs.		46.6
Fewest Live Births - 1976		148,004
Lowest Rate - 1976		43.1
Most Live Births - 1957		254,997
Highest Rate - 1957		80.1
<u>Deaths</u>		
Total Deaths - 1980		123,233
Rate per 1,000 midyear population		10.4
Fewest Total Deaths - 1979		117,097
Rate per 1,000 midyear population		10.0
Most Total Deaths - 1968		130,802
Rate per 1,000 midyear population		11.1
<u>Natural Population Increases (Births less Deaths)</u>		
Latest year for which data is available - 1980		35,437
Year with lowest increase - 1973		26,789
Year with highest increase - 1957		136,263

Nonwhite Population

<u>Total</u>		
Resident Population - 1970 Census		1,047,000
1980 Census		1,211,575
Percent Change 1970 - 1980		+15.7%
<u>Age Group: 1980</u>		
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Under 5 years	101,960	8.4
5 to 17 years	304,138	25.1
18 to 64 years	703,540	58.1
65 years & over	101,937	8.4

Place of Residence

Metropolitan Area	97.8%
Nonmetropolitan	2.2%

(Continued on next page)

PENNSYLVANIA
POPULATION PROFILE (Continued)

Spanish Origin Population - 1/

Total Resident Population - 1970 Census	108,893
- 1980 Census	153,961
Percent Change 1970 - 1980	+41.4%

Estimated Population by Age Group: 1980

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Under 5 years	18,138	11.8
18 thru 64 years	83,269	54.1
65 years & over	7,514	4.9

Veteran Population: March 31, 1982

Total Veterans	1,706,000
Percent of total population	14.4%
Median Age: 48.7 years	
Vietnam Era Veterans	491,000
Percent of total population	4.1%
Median Age: 35.2 years	
Post Vietnam Era Veterans	76,000
Percent of total population	0.6%
Median Age: 24.6 years	

Areas with Largest Population Gains or Losses

Counties 1970 to 1980

Largest Gains:	Bucks	+ 62,483
	Lancaster	+ 42,267
	York	+ 40,360
	Chester	+ 38,914
	Monroe	+ 23,897
Largest Losses:	Philadelphia County/City	-261,786
	Allegheny	-155,048
	Delaware	- 48,449
	Lackawanna	- 6,596

1/ Persons of Spanish Origin are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish American, or some other Spanish descent or origin.

STATES RANKED ON BASIS OF POPULATION
PROVISIONAL 1980 AND 1970 CENSUS

(U.S. & District of Columbia included for comparative purposes)

STATE	RANK		POPULATION		CHANGE FROM 1970	
	1980	1970	1980	1970	Volume	%
UNITED STATES			226,504,825	203,302,031	+23,202,794	+11.4
California	1	1	23,668,562	19,953,134	+ 3,715,428	+18.6
New York	2	2	17,557,288	18,241,266	- 683,978	- 3.7
Texas	3	4	14,228,383	11,196,730	+ 3,031,653	+27.1
PENNSYLVANIA	4	3	11,863,895 *	11,800,766	+ 63,129	+ 0.5
Illinois	5	5	11,418,461	11,113,976	+ 304,485	+ 2.7
Ohio	6	6	10,797,419	10,652,017	+ 145,402	+ 1.4
Florida	7	9	9,739,992	6,789,443	+ 2,950,549	+43.5
Michigan	8	7	9,258,344	8,875,083	+ 383,261	+ 4.3
New Jersey	9	8	7,364,158	7,168,164	+ 195,994	+ 2.7
North Carolina	10	12	5,874,429	5,082,059	+ 792,370	+15.6
Massachusetts	11	10	5,737,037	5,689,170	+ 47,867	+ 0.8
Indiana	12	11	5,490,179	5,193,669	+ 296,510	+ 5.7
Georgia	13	15	5,464,255	4,589,575	+ 874,680	+19.1
Virginia	14	14	5,346,279	4,648,494	+ 697,785	+15.0
Missouri	15	13	4,917,444	4,677,399	+ 240,045	+ 5.1
Wisconsin	16	16	4,705,335	4,417,933	+ 287,402	+ 6.5
Tennessee	17	17	4,590,750	3,924,164	+ 666,586	+17.0
Maryland	18	18	4,216,446	3,922,399	+ 294,047	+ 7.5
Louisiana	19	20	4,203,972	3,643,180	+ 560,792	+15.4
Washington	20	22	4,130,163	3,409,169	+ 720,994	+21.1
Minnesota	21	19	4,077,148	3,805,069	+ 272,079	+ 7.2
Alabama	22	21	3,890,061	3,444,165	+ 445,896	+12.9
Kentucky	23	23	3,661,433	3,219,311	+ 442,122	+13.7
South Carolina	24	26	3,119,208	2,590,516	+ 528,692	+20.4
Connecticut	25	24	3,107,576	3,032,217	+ 75,359	+ 2.5
Oklahoma	26	27	3,025,266	2,559,253	+ 466,013	+18.2
Iowa	27	25	2,913,387	2,825,041	+ 88,346	+ 3.1
Colorado	28	30	2,888,834	2,207,259	+ 681,575	+30.9
Arizona	29	33	2,717,866	1,772,482	+ 945,384	+53.3
Oregon	30	31	2,632,663	2,091,385	+ 541,278	+25.9
Mississippi	31	29	2,520,638	2,216,912	+ 303,726	+13.7
Kansas	32	28	2,363,208	2,249,071	+ 114,137	+ 5.1
Arkansas	33	32	2,285,513	1,923,295	+ 362,218	+18.8
West Virginia	34	34	1,949,644	1,744,237	+ 205,407	+11.8
Nebraska	35	35	1,570,006	1,483,791	+ 86,215	+ 5.8
Utah	36	36	1,461,037	1,059,273	+ 401,764	+37.9
New Mexico	37	37	1,299,968	1,016,000	+ 283,968	+28.0
Maine	38	38	1,124,660	993,663	+ 130,997	+13.2
Hawaii	39	40	965,000	769,913	+ 195,087	+25.3
Rhode Island	40	39	947,154	949,723	- 2,569	- 0.3
Idaho	41	42	943,935	713,008	+ 230,927	+32.4
New Hampshire	42	41	920,610	737,681	+ 182,929	+24.8
Nevada	43	47	799,184	488,738	+ 310,446	+63.5
Montana	44	43	786,690	694,409	+ 92,281	+13.3
South Dakota	45	44	690,178	666,257	+ 23,921	+ 3.6
North Dakota	46	45	652,695	617,761	+ 34,934	+ 5.7
District of Columbia			637,651	756,510	- 118,859	-15.7
Delaware	47	46	595,225	548,104	+ 47,121	+ 8.6
Vermont	48	48	511,456	444,732	+ 66,724	+15.0
Wyoming	49	49	470,816	332,416	+ 138,400	+41.6
Alaska	50	50	400,481	302,173	+ 98,308	+32.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

* Revised; Other States Preliminary 1980 Census Data.

Table 3

PENNSYLVANIA'S TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION BY RACE
AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRIOR LISTED YEAR

(Percent Distribution Parenthesized)

1850 THRU 1980

YEAR	TOTAL	% CHANGE	WHITE	% CHANGE	BLACK	% CHANGE	OTHER 1/ RACES	% CHANGE
1980	11,863,895	+ 1.1	10,652,320 (89.8)		1,046,810 (8.8)		164,765 (1.4)	
p 1979	11,731,000	- 0.2	N O T	A V A I L A B L E				
p 1978	11,750,000 (100.0)	- 0.4	10,616,000 (90.3)		1,069,000 (9.1)		65,000 (0.6)	
1977	11,796,000	- 0.1	N O T	A V A I L A B L E				
1976	11,802,000 (100.0)	- 0.2	10,716,000 (90.8)		1,033,000 (8.8)		53,000 (0.4)	
1975	11,822,000	0.0						
1974	11,827,000	- 0.1						
1973	11,843,000	- 0.3	N O T					
1972	11,874,000	+ 0.1		A V A I L A B L E				
1971	11,859,000	+ 0.5						
1970	11,800,800 (100.0)	+ 4.3	10,753,400 (91.1)	+ 2.8	1,016,900 (8.6)	+19.2	30,500 (0.3)	+141.8
1960	11,319,366 (100.0)	+ 7.8	10,454,004 (92.4)	+ 6.1	852,750 (7.5)	+33.6	12,612 (0.1)	+122.1
1950	10,498,012 (100.0)	+ 6.0	9,853,848 (93.9)	+ 4.5	638,485 (6.1)	+35.8	5,679 (0.0)	+ 88.1
1940	9,900,180 (100.0)	+ 2.8	9,426,989 (95.2)	+ 2.5	470,172 (4.7)	+ 9.0	3,019 (0.0)	- 26.1
1930	9,631,350 (100.0)	+10.5	9,196,007 (95.5)	+ 9.1	431,257 (4.5)	+51.5	4,086 (0.0)	+ 50.1
1920	8,720,017 (100.0)	+13.8	8,432,726 (96.7)	+12.9	284,568 (3.3)	+46.7	2,723 (0.0)	- 21.7
1910	7,665,111 (100.0)	+21.6	7,467,713 (97.4)	+21.6	193,919 (2.5)	+23.6	3,479 (0.0)	- 3.5
1900	6,302,115 (100.0)	+19.9	6,141,664 (97.5)	+19.3	156,845 (2.5)	+45.8	3,606 (0.0)	+ 59.6
1890	5,258,113 (100.0)	+22.8	5,148,258 (97.9)	+22.7	107,596 (2.0)	+25.8	2,259 (0.0)	+564.4
1880	4,282,891 (100.0)	+21.6	4,197,016 (98.0)	+21.4	85,535 (2.0)	+31.0	340 (0.0)	+608.3
1870	3,521,951 (100.0)	+21.2	3,456,609 (98.1)	+21.3	65,294 (1.9)	+14.7	48 (0.0)	+585.7
1860	2,906,215 (100.0)	+25.7	2,849,259 (98.0)	+26.2	56,949 (2.0)	+ 6.2	7 (0.0)	
1850	2,311,786 (100.0)		2,258,160 (97.7)		53,625 (2.3)			

p = provisional

1/ Other races comprised principally of American Indians, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN POPULATION BY COUNTY

Table 4

March 31, 1982

COUNTY	TOTAL VETERANS*	WAR VETERANS							POST VIETNAM ERA	SERVICE BETWEEN KOREAN CONFLICT AND VIETNAM ERA ONLY
		TOTAL*	VIETNAM ERA		KOREAN CONFLICT		WORLD WAR II	WORLD WAR I		
			TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN KOREAN CONFLICT	TOTAL	NO SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II				
TOTAL	1,706,000	1,463,000	491,000	459,000	310,000	258,000	722,000	24,000	76,000	167,000
Adams	7,190	6,070	2,380	2,260	1,210	1,060	2,680	70	370	750
Allegheny	241,940	209,460	64,050	59,470	43,440	35,890	110,630	3,470	9,920	22,560
Armstrong	10,990	9,470	3,110	2,940	1,760	1,580	4,800	140	430	1,040
Beaver	30,760	26,570	8,140	7,530	5,750	4,720	14,030	290	1,260	2,920
Bedford	5,000	4,240	1,590	1,490	900	760	1,910	70	250	520
Berks	42,600	36,700	11,400	10,530	8,220	6,740	18,760	680	1,770	4,140
Blair	19,190	16,530	5,470	5,100	3,430	2,730	8,410	290	850	1,810
Bradford	6,740	5,720	2,220	2,120	1,060	950	2,560	90	340	680
Bucks	68,370	57,920	21,720	20,290	13,170	10,520	26,660	450	3,360	7,090
Butler	17,740	15,190	5,010	4,700	3,170	2,810	7,450	220	780	1,770
Cambria	26,450	22,920	7,020	6,520	4,670	3,850	12,230	330	1,090	2,440
Cameron	1,050	890	390	380	130	110	380	20	60	100
Carbon	7,500	6,490	2,120	2,010	1,130	1,020	3,330	140	330	690
Centre	12,870	10,640	4,850	4,620	2,310	2,030	3,880	110	750	1,480
Chester	39,410	33,630	11,110	10,190	8,360	6,630	16,390	420	1,720	4,050
Clarion	4,490	3,840	1,260	1,190	800	750	1,810	90	200	460
Clearfield	9,790	8,400	2,870	2,690	1,680	1,390	4,160	160	440	940
Clinton	5,190	4,450	1,430	1,340	940	830	2,210	70	220	510
Columbia	7,630	6,540	2,180	2,050	1,320	1,180	3,190	120	340	750
Crawford	10,970	9,310	3,570	3,390	1,810	1,560	4,220	150	550	1,110
Cumberland	24,510	20,860	7,470	6,890	5,040	3,770	9,950	250	1,160	2,490
Dauphin	33,630	28,860	9,540	8,840	6,450	5,150	14,380	500	1,480	3,290
Delaware	93,060	79,840	27,830	25,980	16,600	12,960	39,770	1,130	4,310	8,910
Elk	5,080	4,390	1,180	1,090	1,020	940	2,300	70	180	510
Erie	38,430	32,620	11,870	11,130	6,900	6,050	14,910	460	1,340	3,980
Fayette	20,900	18,020	6,020	5,690	3,300	2,870	9,070	410	930	1,950
Forest	610	540	140	130	110	90	310	10	20	50
Franklin	12,940	11,040	3,730	3,500	2,400	2,120	5,290	140	580	1,320
Fulton	1,080	930	300	280	180	160	460	30	50	100
Greene	4,180	3,630	1,050	980	720	650	1,900	100	160	390
Huntingdon	4,980	4,260	1,340	1,230	1,040	880	2,070	80	210	520
Indiana	9,570	8,180	2,880	2,720	1,610	1,410	3,870	180	450	940
Jefferson	6,000	5,140	1,810	1,720	970	830	2,480	110	280	580
Juniata	1,600	1,390	380	350	290	270	740	30	60	150
Lackawanna	36,570	31,610	10,340	9,660	6,240	4,950	16,390	610	1,600	3,360
Lancaster	39,290	33,470	11,570	10,780	7,600	6,340	15,900	450	1,790	4,030
Lawrence	14,650	12,640	3,880	3,620	2,650	2,310	6,520	190	600	1,410
Lebanon	13,930	11,900	3,970	3,670	2,830	2,270	5,760	200	620	1,420
Lehigh	38,480	32,740	11,620	10,870	7,220	6,060	15,330	470	1,800	3,940
Luzerne	51,110	44,240	13,910	12,940	8,980	7,250	23,230	830	2,150	4,720
Lycoming	15,690	13,410	4,500	4,200	2,940	2,520	6,440	260	700	1,580
McKean	7,220	6,270	1,740	1,610	1,340	1,180	3,360	130	270	680
Mercer	17,580	15,010	5,350	5,070	2,930	2,590	7,120	230	830	1,750
Mifflin	5,970	5,120	1,600	1,490	1,140	990	2,580	60	250	600
Monroe	6,820	5,810	1,970	1,830	1,330	1,120	2,740	120	310	700
Montgomery	95,770	82,340	26,810	24,830	18,150	14,530	41,780	1,190	4,150	9,280
Montour	1,800	1,530	540	510	320	290	710	30	80	190
Northampton	31,100	26,720	8,820	8,230	5,620	4,670	13,440	380	1,370	3,010
Northumberland	14,450	12,460	4,000	3,750	2,460	2,140	6,320	240	620	1,380
Perry	3,780	3,210	1,110	1,040	690	630	1,480	50	170	390
Philadelphia	277,690	236,520	85,450	80,400	49,110	41,490	110,160	4,470	13,230	27,940
Pike	1,640	1,430	380	350	320	280	770	40	60	160
Potter	2,060	1,730	740	710	300	280	720	20	110	220
Schuylkill	23,830	20,650	6,050	5,670	4,070	3,710	10,890	380	940	2,240
Snyder	3,470	2,930	1,080	1,030	570	560	1,300	40	170	360
Somerset	10,040	8,630	2,860	2,670	1,790	1,480	4,320	150	440	970
Sullivan	760	650	200	190	150	150	300	20	30	80
Susquehanna	4,420	3,740	1,400	1,310	820	710	1,650	60	220	470
Tioga	4,700	3,970	1,480	1,410	800	750	1,750	60	230	490
Union	4,070	3,430	1,130	1,040	920	830	1,500	50	170	470
Venango	7,970	6,790	2,460	2,340	1,300	1,180	3,160	110	380	800
Warren	6,090	5,210	1,730	1,610	1,150	990	2,490	120	270	610
Washington	31,480	27,110	8,600	8,070	5,420	4,830	13,780	430	1,330	3,040
Wayne	3,760	3,200	1,060	980	770	640	1,490	80	160	390
Westmoreland	56,610	48,610	15,510	14,470	10,470	9,100	24,350	700	2,400	5,600
Wyoming	2,620	2,200	990	960	350	330	870	40	150	270
York	38,160	32,680	10,810	10,040	7,330	6,040	16,070	530	1,670	3,800

* EXCLUDES SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.

DETAILS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTAL DUE TO ROUNDING.

POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES
1980 AND 1970

Table 5

	1980	1970	Change 1970 to 1980	
			Number	Percent
Pennsylvania	11,863,895	11,800,766	63,129	0.5
Adams	68,292	56,937	11,355	20.0
Allegheny	1,450,085	1,605,133	-155,048	- 9.7
Armstrong	77,768	75,590	2,178	2.9
Beaver	204,441	208,418	- 3,977	- 1.9
Bedford	46,784	42,353	4,431	10.5
Berks	312,509	296,382	16,127	5.4
Blair	136,621	135,356	1,265	0.9
Bradford	62,919	57,962	4,957	8.6
Bucks	479,211	416,728	62,483	15.0
Butler	147,912	127,941	19,971	15.6
Cambria	183,263	186,785	- 3,522	- 1.9
Cameron	6,674	7,096	- 422	- 6.0
Carbon	53,285	50,573	2,712	5.4
Centre	112,760	99,267	13,493	13.6
Chester	316,660	277,746	38,914	14.0
Clarion	43,362	38,414	4,948	12.9
Clearfield	83,578	74,619	8,959	12.0
Clinton	38,971	37,721	1,250	3.3
Columbia	61,967	55,114	6,853	12.4
Crawford	88,869	81,342	7,527	9.3
Cumberland	178,541	158,177	20,364	12.9
Dauphin	232,317	223,713	8,604	3.8
Delaware	555,007	603,456	- 48,449	- 8.0
Elk	38,338	37,770	568	1.5
Erie	279,780	263,654	16,126	6.1
Fayette	159,417	154,667	4,750	3.1
Forest	5,072	4,926	146	3.0
Franklin	113,629	100,833	12,796	12.7
Fulton	12,842	10,776	2,066	19.4
Greene	40,476	36,090	4,386	12.2
Huntingdon	42,253	39,108	3,145	8.1
Indiana	92,281	79,451	12,830	16.2
Jefferson	48,303	43,695	4,608	10.5
Juniata	19,188	16,712	2,476	14.9
Lackawanna	227,908	234,504	- 6,596	- 2.8
Lancaster	362,316	320,079	42,237	13.2
Lawrence	107,150	107,374	- 224	- 0.2
Lebanon	108,582	99,665	8,917	8.9
Lehigh	272,349	255,304	17,045	6.7
Luzerne	343,079	341,956	1,123	0.3
Lycoming	118,416	113,296	5,120	4.5
McKean	50,635	51,915	- 1,280	- 2.5
Mercer	128,299	127,225	1,074	0.8
Mifflin	46,908	45,268	1,640	3.6
Monroe	69,409	45,422	23,987	52.9
Montgomery	643,621	624,080	19,541	3.1
Montour	16,675	16,508	167	1.0
Northampton	225,418	214,545	10,873	5.1
Northumberland	100,381	99,190	1,191	1.2
Perry	35,718	28,615	7,103	24.9
Philadelphia	1,688,210	1,949,996	-261,786	-13.4
Pike	18,271	11,818	6,453	55.1
Potter	17,726	16,395	1,331	8.2
Schuylkill	160,630	160,089	541	0.3
Snyder	33,584	29,269	4,315	14.8
Somerset	81,243	76,037	5,206	6.8
Sullivan	6,349	5,961	388	6.6
Susquehanna	37,876	34,344	3,532	10.3
Tioga	40,973	39,691	1,282	3.2
Union	32,870	28,603	4,267	15.0
Venango	64,444	62,353	2,091	3.4
Warren	47,449	47,682	- 233	- 0.5
Washington	217,074	210,876	6,198	2.9
Wayne	35,237	29,581	5,656	19.2
Westmoreland	392,294	376,935	15,359	4.1
Wyoming	26,433	19,082	7,351	38.7
York	312,963	272,603	40,360	14.8

2. Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

Pennsylvania's labor force has undergone considerable change since the early sixties, primarily as a result of the increasing number of women and youth entering the labor force. The expansion continued into the seventies with a 12.5 percent increase between 1970 and 1980 compared to a 9.3 percent increase in the population over 16 years old and an increase of only .5 percent in Pennsylvania's total population. In addition to the factors prevalent in the sixties, spiraling inflation during the seventies further increased the number of multi-earner families.

Pennsylvania's labor force should grow more slowly during the 1980's as the entrance of females, youth, and veterans tapers off. From 1980 to 1981, the female labor force increased approximately 3.8 percent and the participation rate rose by .7 percent. Pennsylvania's youth population decreased from 871,000 in 1980 to about 825,000 in 1981 -- a 5.3 percent drop. The youth labor force experienced a 3.0 percent decrease from 1980. With no involvement in a military conflict resulting in a draft, such as that of the Vietnam-era, the veteran labor force should remain relatively stable.

If the youth labor force continues decreasing, the competition for jobs normally filled by youth should lessen and the youth unemployment rate should improve. Although the rate rose from 20.0 percent in 1980 to 20.5 percent in 1981, it should begin to fall as the effects of a decreasing youth labor force are realized. Although the rate should improve, it has historically exceeded the total unemployment rate and will probably continue to do so.

The shift in Pennsylvania's employment toward nonmanufacturing jobs, particularly in wholesale trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and services, continued in 1981. Services experienced the greatest increase of 3.3 percent in nonmanufacturing employment while primary metals experienced the greatest

decrease -- 3.2 percent -- in manufacturing.

The latest available 1980 occupational data show increases in the number of females and blacks employed who hold professional and managerial positions. The largest proportion of female workers - 34.3 percent - was in clerical occupations. The largest proportion of blacks and others - 22.5 percent - was in service occupations.

Union membership has followed the trends of nonagricultural wage and salary employment by showing a decrease over the past few years. Nationally, Pennsylvania ranks third in membership. This can be attributed to the state's relatively larger proportion of workers in manufacturing industries, particularly steel, which typically have high union membership. Membership gains were in nonmanufacturing, particularly services and government.

1981 PENNSYLVANIA LABOR FORCE PROFILE

59.7% of the population 16 years and over are in the labor force
 47.3% of the female population 16 years and over are in the labor force
 58.0% of the black population 16 years and over are in the labor force
 42.0% of the labor force are female
 7.3% of the labor force are black
 1.0% of the labor force are Hispanic
 8.2% of the labor force are youth (16 through 19 years)
 4.5% of the labor force are Vietnam-era veterans
 8.4% of the labor force are unemployed
 91.6% of the labor force are employed
 17.6% of the labor force are employed part-time (1980)
 50.0% of the employed are white-collar workers (1980)
 18.2% of the employed are clerical workers (1980)
 34.3% of the employed females are clerical workers (1980)
 21.9% of the employed males are crafts, kindred workers (1980)
 16.0% of the employed are professional and technical workers (1980)
 13.3% of the employed are service workers (1980)
 22.5% of the employed blacks are service workers (1980)
 0.9% of the employed are farm workers (1980)

1981 NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY JOBS

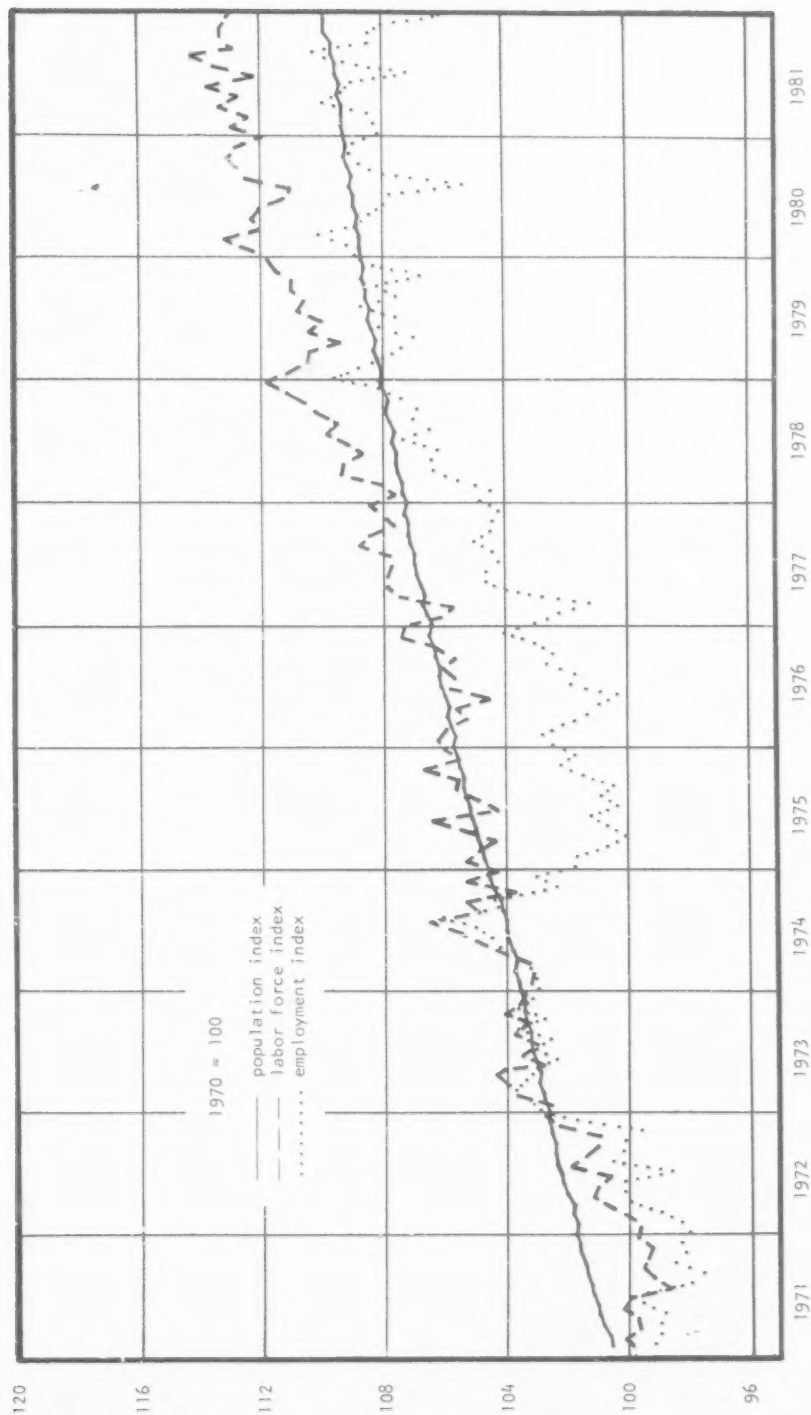
27.4% of all nonagricultural jobs are in manufacturing
 16.7% of all nonagricultural jobs are in durable goods
 3.9% of all nonagricultural jobs are in primary metals
 72.3% of all nonagricultural jobs are in nonmanufacturing
 21.2% of all nonagricultural jobs are in services
 15.7% of all nonagricultural jobs are in retail trade
 14.9% of all nonagricultural jobs are in government (includes public education)

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
 UNION MEMBERSHIP

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1978</u>
Estimated Membership	1,617,000	1,695,000	1,595,000
% of Nonagr. Emp.	37.2	37.5	34.2
National Average	27.9	26.3	23.6

Chart 2

P E N N S Y L V A N I A
POPULATION, LABOR FORCE, & EMPLOYMENT
AGE 16 AND OVER



PENNSYLVANIA
Population and Labor Force by Sex, Age and Race
Annual Average 1981

Sex, Age & Race	Population 16 yrs & over (in thousands)	Labor Force (in thousands)	Partici- pation Rate 1/	Percent Distribution	
				Population 16 yrs & over	Labor Force
Total	9,094	5,476	60.2	100.0	100.0
Males	4,258	3,177	74.6	46.8	58.0
Females	4,836	2,299	47.5	53.2	42.0
Males, 20 yrs & over	3,838	2,933	76.4	42.2	53.6
Females, 20 yrs & over	4,432	2,093	47.2	48.7	38.2
Both sexes, 16-19	825	451	54.7	9.1	8.2
White	8,243	5,017	60.9	90.6	91.6
Males	3,882	2,933	75.6	42.7	53.6
Females	4,360	2,084	47.8	47.9	38.0
Males, 20 yrs & over	3,515	2,712	77.2	38.6	49.5
Females, 20 yrs & over	4,008	1,895	47.3	44.1	34.6
Both sexes, 16-19	721	410	56.9	7.9	7.5
Black & other races	852	459	53.9	9.4	8.4
Males	376	244	65.0	4.1	4.5
Females	476	214	45.0	5.3	3.9
Males, 20 yrs & over	323	221	68.4	3.5	4.0
Females, 20 yrs & over	424	198	46.7	4.7	3.6

1/ Percent of civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in the civilian labor force.

Table 8

Pennsylvania Labor Force Participating Rates ^{1/}
By Sex, Age, and Race: 1972 through 1981

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>Total</u>	57.6	58.5	58.5	58.4	58.2	58.6	59.3	59.5	60.0	60.2
Males, 16+ years			76.9	76.2	75.3	75.6	75.7	74.7	75.0	74.6
Females, 16+ yrs.			42.2	42.5	43.1	43.7	45.0	46.0	46.6	47.5
Males, 20+ years				78.6	77.8	77.9	77.8	77.1	77.0	76.4
Females, 20+ yrs.				41.8	42.3	43.0	44.3	45.5	45.9	47.2
Both Sexes, 16-19				52.9	52.8	53.6	54.4	52.9	55.3	54.7
<u>White</u>	57.7	58.6	58.9	60.0	58.8	59.1	59.7	59.8	60.2	60.9
Males, 16+ years			77.6	77.0	76.2	76.5	76.4	75.3	75.6	75.6
Females, 16+ yrs.			42.0	42.7	43.4	43.7	45.0	45.7	46.5	47.8
Males, 20+ years	80.7	80.5	79.9	79.2	78.5	78.5	78.3	77.4	77.5	77.2
Females, 20+ yrs.	38.7	40.2	41.2	41.8	42.3	42.9	44.1	45.0	45.5	47.3
Both sexes, 16-19	51.6	53.6	53.3	54.9	54.5	55.2	56.3	55.4	57.5	56.9
<u>Black & other races</u>	56.6	57.6	54.8	51.4	51.0	53.3	55.1	57.0	57.2	53.9
Males, 16+ years			68.0	65.3	64.0	65.3	67.2	68.0	68.5	65.0
Females, 16+ yrs.			44.6	40.3	40.4	44.0	45.6	48.6	48.0	45.0
Males, 20+ years	76.2	77.1	72.5	70.0	67.8	69.8	71.5	73.9	72.3	68.4
Females, 20+ yrs.	46.8	47.9	46.0	41.7	41.9	44.5	47.3	50.8	49.7	46.7

^{1/} Percent of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in the civilian labor force.

SOURCE: 1972 through 1980 data from U.S. Department of Labor, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.

1981 data development primarily from Current Population Survey conducted by U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 9

Full and Part-Time Status of Pennsylvania's
Civilian Labor Force 16 Years and Over:
1980 Annual Averages 1/

	(in thousands)		
	Total Labor Force	Total Full-Time Labor Force	Part-Time Labor Force
Total	5,368	4,588	780
Employed	4,950	4,246	704
Full-time Schedules	4,008	4,008	NA
Part-time <u>2/</u>	943	239	704
Involuntary*	239	239	NA
Voluntary	704	NA	704
Unemployed	418	341**	76***
Percent of Labor Force	7.8	7.4	9.7

NA - Not applicable.

* Persons who would accept full-time employment but are employed part-time for economic reasons (lack of work).

** Unemployed persons looking for full-time work.

*** Unemployed persons looking for part-time work.

1/ Latest annual average labor force status available.

2/ Employed less than 35 hours per week.

d. Income and Wage Characteristics and Trends

1. Income Characteristics and Trends

The personal income of Pennsylvania residents totalled \$123.1 billion in 1981. This reflected an increase of 9.8 percent over 1980 and was 5.1 percent of the U.S. total personal income for 1981. Nationwide, total personal income grew by 11.6 percent from 1980 to 1981.

Personal income is income received from all sources by residents of the state. These sources include wages, salaries, unemployment insurance benefits, property income, dividends, royalties, and other business income. Dividing total personal income for a year by the state's total resident population for that year yields per capita personal income. Thus per capita income applies to each individual regardless of age or labor force participation.

Pennsylvania's per capita personal income has grown steadily over the past 24 years and historically remained close to that of the nation. In 1981, per capita income in the state was estimated at \$10,373, which was 10.0 percent over the 1980 figure and 36 percent above the 1978 figure. This income represented 98.6 percent of the U.S. level of \$10,517. This was a 0.5 percent decline from the state's 1980 percentage.

In 1981, Pennsylvania ranked 22nd among the 50 states in per capita income. The mideast region, which includes New Jersey (3rd), Maryland (7th), New York (9th), Delaware (10th), District of Columbia, and Pennsylvania, ranked 2nd among 8 regions in the country, based on their per capita personal income.

Seventeen counties in all, topped by Montgomery County with \$13,200, ranked above the 1980 Pennsylvania per capita personal income of \$9,427. All were from metropolitan areas, while rural and mountainous counties from the southcentral and northcentral sections of the state were ranked the lowest. These included Sullivan County at \$6,016, Fulton County at \$6,250, and Bedford County at \$6,403.

The average annual pay in Pennsylvania for workers who were covered by unemployment insurance was \$14,373 in 1980. This measurement placed Pennsylvania 15th out of the 50 states, just above the U.S. average of \$14,363. The Pittsburgh and Philadelphia SMSA's each had an annual average pay above the national average. Beaver County (\$17,548) and Allegheny County (\$15,934) topped the county rankings within the state in average annual wages, due mainly to the heavy concentration of the steel industry in these areas.

According to the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue, the state's median taxable income was \$11,554 in 1979, up 6.8 percent from 1978. Repeating the pattern of the previous four years, the Philadelphia SMSA contained the two counties with the highest median taxable incomes in the state. They were Bucks County with \$14,397 and Chester County with \$14,263. The two small, rural counties of Pike with \$8,171, and Sullivan with \$8,344, listed the lowest median taxable incomes. Cameron County showed the largest gain in taxable income over the year, with a 14.4 percent rise.

Table 10

PENNSYLVANIA
INCOME PROFILE

Per Capita Personal Income

Pennsylvania - 1980	\$9,427.00
Pennsylvania - 1981	\$10,373.00
Rank among all states	22nd
United States - 1980	\$9,511.00
United States - 1981	\$10,517.00
Pennsylvania - Change 1980 - 1981	+10.0%
United States - Change 1980 - 1981	+10.6%

Estimated Annual Budget for Urban Families of Four
and for Retired Couples

	Four-Person Family 1981	1980	% Change From 1980	Retired Couple (80)	% Change From 1979
Lower	\$15,323	\$14,044	+ 9.1%	\$6,644	+10.3%
Intermediate	\$25,407	\$23,134	+ 9.8%	\$9,434	+10.2%
Higher	\$38,060	\$34,409	+10.6%	\$13,923	+ 9.9%

Estimated Total Persons Below Poverty Level in 1982

(1982 Annual Income Poverty Level Criteria for One Person: Non-Farm \$4,680, Farm \$4,010)

Pennsylvania	1,393,329
Percent of all persons	11.7%
United States	33,050,000
Percent of all persons	14.7%

Derivation of Personal Income by Industry 1980
(Percentage Distribution)

	Pa. 100.0%	U.S. 100.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Farm	1.0	1.8
Non-Farm	99.0	98.2
Private (Excludes Gov't)	86.2	82.0
Manufacturing	33.6	25.8
Durable Goods	23.1	16.7
Non-Durable Goods	10.5	9.1
Nonmanufacturing	65.4	72.4
Mining	1.8	1.8
Construction	5.1	5.8
Transp. & Public Util.	7.7	7.7
Wholesale Trade	6.0	6.9
Retail Trade	9.0	9.7
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	5.2	6.1
Services	17.8	18.1
Government	12.8	16.2
Federal	3.5	5.2
State & Local	9.3	11.0

1980 Annual Average Pay of Workers Covered by
State and Federal Unemployment Insurance Programs

Pennsylvania	\$14,373
Rank among all states	15th
United States	\$14,363

Pennsylvania Average Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing: 1981

	All Mfg.	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods
Average Weekly Earnings	\$325.36	\$370.64	\$259.31
In 1967 dollars	119.44	136.06	95.19
Average Hourly Earnings	8.30	9.22	6.86
In 1967 dollars	3.36	3.38	2.52

UNITED STATES AND PENNSYLVANIA

Per Capita Personal Income: 1958-1981
(in dollars)

Year	Per Capita Personal Income			Yearly % Change	
	U.S.	Penna.	% of U.S.	U.S.	Penna.
1958	\$ 2050	\$ 2118	103.3%	---	---
1959	2145	2188	102.0	4.6%	3.3%
1960	2201	2239	101.7	2.6	2.3
1961	2248	2260	100.5	2.1	0.9
1962	2353	2357	100.2	4.7	4.3
1963	2436	2431	99.8	3.5	3.1
1964	2572	2572	100.0	5.6	5.8
1965	2750	2735	99.5	6.9	6.3
1966	2963	2942	99.3	7.7	7.6
1967	3142	3135	99.8	6.0	6.6
1968	3401	3362	98.9	8.2	7.2
1969	3714	3684	99.2	9.2	9.6
1970	3945	3928	99.6	6.2	6.6
1971	4167	4118	98.8	5.6	4.8
1972	4515	4478	99.2	8.4	8.7
1973	5010	4928	98.4	11.0	10.0
1974	5448	5428	99.6	8.7	10.1
1975	5842	5840	100.0	7.2	7.6
1976	6367	6380	100.2	9.0	9.2
1977	6971	6961	99.9	9.5	9.1
1978	7729	7630	98.7	10.9	9.6
1979	8638	8544	98.9	11.8	12.0
1980	9511	9427	99.1	10.1	10.3
1981	10517	10373	98.6	10.6	10.0

STATES RANKED ON PER CAPITA INCOME 1981

Percent Change 1980 to 1981

Rank	State	Per Capita Income	% of U.S.	% Change 1980 to 1981	Rank	State	Per Capita Income	% of U.S.	% Change 1980 to 1981
1	Alaska	\$ 14,190	135	+11.2	24	Nebraska	\$ 10,296	98	+13.3
	Dist. of Columbia	13,487	128	+11.9	25	Oklahoma	10,210	97	+12.6
2	Connecticut	12,995	124	+11.1	26	Iowa	10,149	97	+ 9.0
3	New Jersey	12,115	115	+10.8	27	New Hampshire	10,073	96	+10.5
4	California	12,057	115	+10.3	28	Wisconsin	10,056	96	+ 6.8
5	Wyoming	11,780	112	+ 8.3	29	Florida	10,050	96	+11.8
6	Nevada	11,633	111	+ 8.5	30	Oregon	9,991	95	+ 7.5
7	Maryland	11,534	110	+10.1	31	Missouri	9,876	94	+11.4
8	Illinois	11,479	109	+ 9.5	32	Arizona	9,693	92	+10.0
9	New York	11,440	109	+11.6	33	Montana	9,676	92	+11.8
10	Delaware	11,279	107	+ 9.6	34	Indiana	9,656	92	+ 8.2
11	Washington	11,266	107	+ 8.8	35	Louisiana	9,486	90	+12.2
12	Massachusetts	11,158	106	+10.3	36	Georgia	8,960	85	+11.4
13	Colorado	11,142	106	+11.1	37	Idaho	8,906	85	+ 8.9
14	Hawaii	11,096	106	+10.0	38	South Dakota	8,793	84	+12.5
15	Michigan	11,009	105	+10.5	39	North Carolina	8,679	83	+10.8
16	Kansas	10,870	103	+10.2	40	Maine	8,655	82	+10.0
17	Minnesota	10,747	102	+10.1	41	New Mexico	8,654	82	+ 9.9
					41	Vermont	8,654	82	+10.8
18	Texas	10,743	102	+12.8	43	Tennessee	8,604	82	+11.7
19	North Dakota	10,525	100	+22.0	44	Kentucky	8,455	80	+10.3
	UNITED STATES	10,517	100	+10.6	45	West Virginia	8,334	79	+ 6.7
20	Rhode Island	10,466	100	+11.0	46	Utah	8,307	79	+ 8.1
21	Virginia	10,445	99	+11.0	47	Alabama	8,200	78	+10.3
22	PENNSYLVANIA	10,373	99	+10.0	48	South Carolina	8,050	77	+10.8
23	Ohio	10,371	99	+ 9.6	49	Arkansas	8,042	76	+11.9
					50	Mississippi	7,256	69	+10.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 13

PENNSYLVANIA

Per Capita Personal Income By County: 1980
(Residence Adjusted)

Dollars

<u>County</u>	<u>Per Capita Income</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Per Capita Income</u>
Adams	7889	Lancaster	9357
Allegheny	10951	Lawrence	7824
Armstrong	7917	Lebanon	8580
Beaver	9166	Lehigh	9997
Bedford	6403	Luzerne	8232
Berks	9875	Lycoming	8077
Blair	7528	McKean	8336
Bradford	7322	Mercer	8636
Bucks	10224	Mifflin	7188
Butler	8295	Monroe	8245
Cambria	8204	Montgomery	13200
Cameron	8413	Montour	7646
Carbon	8388	Northampton	10112
Centre	7153	Northumberland	7909
Chester	10911	Perry	7249
Clarion	7947	Philadelphia	8964
Clearfield	7876	Pike	6972
Clinton	7429	Potter	6432
Columbia	7395	Schuylkill	7735
Crawford	7560	Snyder	7006
Cumberland	10497	Somerset	7920
Dauphin	9712	Sullivan	6016
Delaware	11295	Susquehanna	6458
Elk	8423	Tioga	7086
Erie	8827	Union	7511
Fayette	7262	Venango	8271
Forest	7209	Warren	8623
Franklin	8746	Washington	8872
Fulton	6250	Wayne	7133
Greene	6939	Westmoreland	9001
Huntingdon	6592	Wyoming	6574
Indiana	7903	York	9275
Jefferson	7747		
Juniata	7763	Pennsylvania	9427
Lackawanna	8203	(The State)	

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis

1980 AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES
by Pennsylvania Counties

Rank	County	An. Avg. Wage	% of PA.	Rank	County	An. Avg. Wage	% of PA.
1	Beaver	\$17,548	122	35	Lancaster	\$12,776	89
2	Allegheny	15,934	111	36	Lycoming	12,775	89
3	Philadelphia	15,712	109	37	Lebanon	12,753	89
4	Greene	15,543	108	38	Fayette	12,571	87
5	Montgomery	15,202	106	39	Centre	12,566	87
6	Northampton	15,169	106	40	Bradford	12,554	87
7	Mercer	15,069	105	41	Clinton	12,523	87
8	Venango	14,987	104	42	Crawford	12,337	86
9	Butler	14,972	104	43	Somerset	12,253	85
10	Washington	14,883	104	44	Northumberland	12,239	85
11	Delaware	14,820	103	45	McKean	12,187	85
12	Cambria	14,599	102	46	Monroe	12,051	84
13	Chester	14,571	101	47	Luzerne	11,911	83
14	Westmoreland	14,511	101	48	Union	11,877	83
15	Dauphin	14,405	100	49	Blair	11,818	82
16	Lehigh	14,190	99	50	Fulton	11,735	82
17	Indiana	14,187	99	51	Tioga	11,627	81
18	Wyoming	14,004	97	52	Huntingdon	11,579	81
19	Bucks	13,975	97	53	Lackawanna	11,473	80
20	Clarion	13,937	97	54	Columbia	11,250	78
21	Erie	13,851	96	55	Forest	11,158	78
22	Armstrong	13,702	95	56	Snyder	10,856	76
23	Montour	13,679	95	57	Schuylkill	10,696	74
24	York	13,671	95	58	Bedford	10,650	74
25	Berks	13,450	94	59	Wayne	10,583	74
26	Cumberland	13,418	93	60	Carbon	10,458	73
27	Elk	13,375	93	61	Potter	10,244	71
28	Warren	13,238	92	62	Adams	10,161	71
29	Cameron	13,183	92	63	Susquehanna	9,942	69
30	Clearfield	13,027	91	64	Juniata	9,736	68
31	Lawrence	12,993	90	65	Sullivan	9,544	66
32	Franklin	12,916	90	66	Pike	9,113	63
33	Jefferson	12,899	90	67	Perry	9,112	63
34	Mifflin	12,777	89				

NOTE: This data is by place of work.

PENNSYLVANIA ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES: \$14,373

Annual Average Wages are derived from the ES-202 report. Annual payroll is divided by the average employment within each area under consideration.

1980 AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY ^{1/} BY STATES AND PENNSYLVANIA SMSA'S
(U.S. and District of Columbia included for comparative purposes)

		STATES					
Rank		Average Annual Pay	% of U.S.	Rank		Average Annual Pay	% of U.S.
1	Alaska	\$23,125	161	25	Missouri	\$13,750	96
	District of Columbia	18,930	132	26	Wisconsin	13,677	95
2	Michigan	16,825	117	27	Utah	13,574	95
3	New York	15,687	109	28	Hawaii	13,507	94
4	Illinois	15,664	109	29	Kentucky	13,346	93
5	Washington	15,638	109	30	New Mexico	13,302	93
6	Wyoming	15,629	109	31	Virginia	13,242	92
7	California	15,365	107	32	Iowa	13,110	91
8	Delaware	15,255	106	33	Kansas	13,091	91
9	New Jersey	15,194	106	34	Georgia	12,918	90
10	Ohio	15,009	104	35	Alabama	12,902	90
11	Connecticut	14,821	103	36	Idaho	12,769	89
12	Texas	14,583	102	37	Montana	12,729	89
13	Colorado	14,561	101	38	Tennessee	12,674	88
14	West Virginia	14,466	101	39	Florida	12,660	88
15	PENNSYLVANIA	14,373	100	40	Rhode Island	12,527	87
	UNITED STATES	14,363	100	41	New Hampshire	12,228	85
16	Louisiana	14,342	100	42	North Dakota	12,226	85
17	Oregon	14,277	99	43	Nebraska	12,201	85
18	Indiana	14,222	99	44	North Carolina	11,989	83
19	Nevada	14,161	99	45	South Carolina	11,939	83
20	Maryland	13,900	97	46	Vermont	11,838	82
21	Minnesota	13,896	97	47	Maine	11,747	82
22	Arizona	13,803	96	48	Arkansas	11,705	81
23	Massachusetts	13,798	96	49	Mississippi	11,363	79
24	Oklahoma	13,787	96	50	South Dakota	11,097	77
PENNSYLVANIA SMSA'S							
1	Pittsburgh	\$15,802	110	7	Reading	\$13,450	94
2	Philadelphia	14,999	104	8	York	13,191	92
3	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	14,310	100	9	Lancaster	12,776	89
4	Johnstown	13,975	97	10	Williamsport	12,775	89
5	Harrisburg	13,921	97	11	Altoona	11,818	82
6	Erie	13,852	96	12	Northeast	11,770	82

^{1/} Data is for workers covered by State and Federal unemployment insurance programs and is derived from dividing annual payroll by average employment.

The average pay data presented are on a "place of work" basis rather than a "place of residence" basis since the data are based on reports from employers. The averages are affected by the occupational and industrial mix that exists in each geographic area.

Approximately 90 percent of all workers in Pennsylvania are covered by unemployment insurance programs.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor

NUMBER OF RETURNS UNDER PENNSYLVANIA'S PERSONAL INCOME TAX LAW
BY COUNTY AND SIZE OF TAXABLE INCOME: 1979

COUNTY	Total Returns	\$0	\$1 to \$5999	\$6000 to \$10,999	\$11,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 or More	Median Taxable Income
1 ADAMS	27,933	298	9,232	5,234	7,046	4,386	1,410	327	\$10,133
2 ALLEGHENY	614,799	4,367	196,803	93,797	132,955	110,136	58,540	18,201	11,750
3 ARMSTRONG	32,942	296	10,784	4,725	7,819	6,657	2,304	357	11,767
4 BEAVER	80,333	643	24,723	9,570	15,777	19,422	9,103	1,095	14,200
5 BEDFORD	16,945	245	5,920	3,177	4,473	2,316	649	165	9,503
6 BERKS	139,860	1,267	44,726	23,208	31,801	24,941	11,420	2,497	11,181
7 BLAIR	53,276	526	18,347	9,259	13,493	8,592	2,395	664	10,044
8 BRADFORD	20,582	228	6,518	3,556	5,877	3,037	1,089	277	10,980
9 BUCKS	189,923	1,301	50,158	27,665	40,404	39,372	25,487	5,536	14,397
10 BUTLER	58,968	514	17,763	8,204	13,659	12,421	5,389	1,018	13,042
11 CAMBRIA	71,741	736	25,785	11,087	15,578	13,386	4,266	903	10,035
12 CAMERON	2,745	23	942	399	800	425	138	18	11,082
13 CARBON	22,037	191	7,362	3,847	5,546	3,882	1,042	167	10,359
14 CENTRE	37,509	575	12,392	6,537	8,872	5,567	2,764	802	10,385
15 CHESTER	117,670	1,200	30,800	16,867	25,410	21,322	16,257	5,814	14,263
16 CLARION	15,225	88	4,874	2,331	3,797	2,753	1,131	251	11,723
17 CLEARFIELD	30,628	230	9,786	5,330	7,906	5,397	1,558	421	10,964
18 CLINTON	14,344	131	4,582	2,615	4,031	2,226	615	144	10,654
19 COLUMBIA	25,730	340	8,745	5,030	6,713	3,519	1,111	272	9,649
20 CRAWFORD	33,931	347	11,193	5,538	8,556	5,791	2,058	448	10,891
21 CUMBERLAND	82,456	959	24,624	12,865	18,760	15,191	8,169	1,888	12,180
22 DAUPHIN	99,798	1,262	30,888	16,463	24,974	16,792	7,825	1,594	11,364
23 DELAWARE	228,192	1,603	65,986	36,027	50,414	39,939	26,021	8,202	12,683
24 ELK	15,564	111	4,494	2,298	4,881	2,829	762	189	12,351
25 ERIE	107,612	916	33,380	16,549	27,643	19,706	7,478	1,940	12,007
26 FAYETTE	60,273	731	20,228	8,998	14,218	11,525	3,883	690	11,124
27 FOREST	2,297	42	880	327	559	305	103	11	8,767
28 FRANKLIN	42,976	518	12,652	6,946	11,267	7,935	3,030	628	12,009
29 FULTON	4,477	70	1,411	845	1,347	606	161	37	10,434
30 GREENE	13,718	139	4,584	1,995	2,836	2,838	1,177	149	11,448
31 HUNTINGDON	15,188	163	4,807	2,892	4,333	2,241	595	157	10,460
32 INDIANA	33,837	216	10,814	5,021	8,533	6,319	2,402	532	11,861
33 JEFFERSON	19,445	121	6,513	3,323	4,996	3,154	1,064	274	10,602
34 JUNIATA	7,264	43	2,274	1,450	2,032	1,080	301	84	10,477
35 LACKAWANNA	89,911	867	32,210	17,961	22,468	11,627	3,518	1,260	9,141
36 LANCASTER	159,814	1,498	50,087	26,554	38,826	27,928	11,670	3,251	11,363
37 LAWRENCE	44,545	390	14,971	6,907	10,194	8,508	3,001	574	11,003
38 LEBANON	48,400	601	15,397	8,039	11,833	8,746	3,100	684	11,127
39 LEHIGH	123,290	807	38,010	18,943	26,912	23,636	12,108	2,874	12,231
40 LUZERNE	134,899	1,447	48,741	26,599	34,014	17,364	5,071	1,663	9,033
41 LYCOMING	48,527	368	16,304	8,584	12,172	7,839	2,628	632	10,362
42 MCKEAN	20,470	144	7,186	3,434	5,182	3,233	1,004	287	10,140
43 MERCER	50,395	485	16,673	6,694	11,775	10,386	3,633	749	12,157
44 MIFFLIN	16,232	171	5,344	2,975	4,004	2,789	759	190	10,308
45 MONROE	27,380	781	10,009	4,713	6,122	4,131	1,644	480	9,453
46 MONTGOMERY	292,195	1,592	79,558	42,938	62,602	51,311	37,019	16,775	13,847
47 MONTGOMERY	6,943	78	2,289	1,137	1,695	1,136	444	164	10,849
48 NORTHAMPTON	95,423	672	29,731	14,607	20,985	18,927	8,640	1,861	12,082
49 NORTHUMBERLAND	40,449	376	14,898	7,839	10,140	5,558	1,315	323	8,917
50 PERRY	14,909	216	4,243	2,666	4,052	2,799	840	93	11,602
51 PHILADELPHIA	543,675	4,580	159,598	109,218	144,822	83,729	33,825	7,903	10,926
52 PIKE	5,993	73	2,434	1,054	1,247	730	349	106	8,171
53 POTTER	6,269	103	2,204	1,133	1,733	829	215	52	9,476
54 SCHUYLKILL	64,970	709	23,268	13,153	16,788	8,424	2,072	556	8,960
55 SNYDER	12,486	98	3,892	2,272	3,439	2,058	585	142	10,955
56 SOMERSET	31,001	249	10,178	5,662	7,503	5,346	1,639	424	10,348
57 SULLIVAN	2,355	16	904	490	619	227	77	22	8,344
58 SUSQUEHANNA	13,293	167	4,490	2,593	3,364	1,938	619	122	9,573
59 TIOGA	14,020	184	4,721	2,249	3,882	2,084	721	179	10,640
60 UNION	12,067	90	3,668	2,052	3,221	2,121	725	190	11,559
61 VENANGO	23,859	219	7,392	3,488	5,852	4,807	1,723	378	12,304
62 WARREN	18,514	149	5,895	2,950	4,646	3,378	1,201	295	11,512
63 WASHINGTON	86,933	805	26,951	11,781	19,607	17,885	8,373	1,531	12,839
64 WAYNE	15,274	160	5,928	2,993	3,552	1,827	608	206	8,435
65 WESTMORELAND	154,251	1,330	49,031	21,297	36,710	29,999	13,293	2,591	12,417
66 WYOMING	10,003	118	3,320	1,674	2,742	1,588	461	100	10,641
67 YORK	132,711	1,393	38,215	21,949	32,153	26,293	10,419	2,289	12,280
TOTAL PENNSYLVANIA	4,701,674	41,275	1,462,710	770,043	1,112,162	825,189	384,996	104,698	11,554
OUT-OF-STATE	137,100	24,634	51,860	19,618	20,815	11,560	6,142	2,471	4,554

Source: 1979 Pennsylvania Taxable Income By County, Size, and Income Type: Pennsylvania Department of Revenue

UNITED STATES
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
1928 - 1981

Base Year 1967 = 100

YEAR	U.S. CPI	% CHANGE OVER YEAR AGO	YEAR	U.S. CPI	% CHANGE OVER YEAR AGO
1928	51.3	N/A	1955	80.2	-0.4%
29	51.3	0.0%	56	81.4	1.5
30	50.0	-2.5	57	84.3	3.6
31	45.6	-8.8	58	86.6	2.7
32	40.9	-10.3	59	87.3	0.8
1933	38.8	-5.1	1960	88.7	1.6
34	40.1	3.4	61	89.6	1.0
35	41.1	2.5	62	90.6	1.1
36	41.5	1.0	63	91.7	1.2
37	43.0	3.6	64	92.9	1.3
1938	42.2	-1.9	1965	94.5	1.7
39	41.6	-1.4	66	97.2	2.9
40	42.0	1.0	67	100.0	2.9
41	44.1	5.0	68	104.2	4.2
42	48.8	10.7	69	109.8	5.4
1943	51.8	6.1	1970	116.3	5.9
44	52.7	1.7	71	121.3	4.3
45	53.9	2.3	72	125.3	3.3
46	58.5	8.5	73	133.1	6.2
47	66.9	14.4	74	147.7	11.0
1948	72.1	7.8	1975	161.2	9.1
49	71.4	-1.0	76	170.5	5.8
50	72.1	1.0	77	181.5	6.5
51	77.8	7.9	78	195.3	7.6
52	79.5	2.2	79	217.4	11.3
1953	80.1	0.8	1980	246.8	13.5
54	80.5	0.5	81	272.4	10.4

NOTE: The Consumer Price Index (CPI) compares the price of a specific collection of goods and services with what they would have cost in a base year. (1967 in this table.) Thus goods and services which cost \$100 in 1967 would have cost \$51.30 in 1928 and \$272.40 in 1981.

2. Wage Characteristics and Trends in Manufacturing

Gross weekly earnings among Pennsylvania manufacturing production workers averaged \$325.36 in 1981, a substantial gain of \$30.87 over 1980. This marks the highest increase on record, bettering the 1978 gain by \$7.15. Since 1967, gross earnings have advanced 189 percent, an average of \$15.20 per year. Nationally, manufacturing production workers earned \$317.60 per week, up \$28.98 from 1980.

For the first time in three years, earnings for Pennsylvania's production workers increased at a faster pace than did the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI slowed to a 10.4 percent gain between 1980 and 1981 while the state's earnings advanced by 10.5 percent over the same period. The CPI, often misconstrued as the "cost-of-living index", compares the price of a specific collection of goods and services with what they would have cost in a previous base year. The base year for the current CPI is 1967. Thus, according to the CPI, goods and services which cost \$100 in 1967 would cost \$272.40 in 1981.

In terms of the 1967 dollar, Pennsylvania manufacturing production workers earned an average of \$119.44 weekly during 1981, or a \$.12 rise over 1980. This rise, although slight, also marks the first increase in three years. Eyeing trends of previous spans, these upswings generally indicate a period of better economic conditions to follow. However, improvements are expected to be at a much slower rate than recent economic recoveries. The overall gain for the past fourteen years in weekly earnings was \$6.92.

The historical trend in earnings in the manufacturing components continued, as durable goods, at \$370.64, registered higher weekly earnings than nondurable goods at \$259.31. The highest paid industry group was primary metals, with weekly earnings of \$450.85 and hourly earnings of \$11.68. The

industry group with the longest average work week was paper and allied products, 43.0 hours. The lowest paid industry was apparel and other textile products, with weekly earnings of \$169.25. Apparel also had the shortest work week, 32.8 hours, while tobacco manufacturers averaged the lowest hourly rate at \$4.85.

PENNSYLVANIA
ACTUAL AND ADJUSTED GROSS EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
Annual Average 1967 thru 1981

Table 18

Base Year 1967 = 100

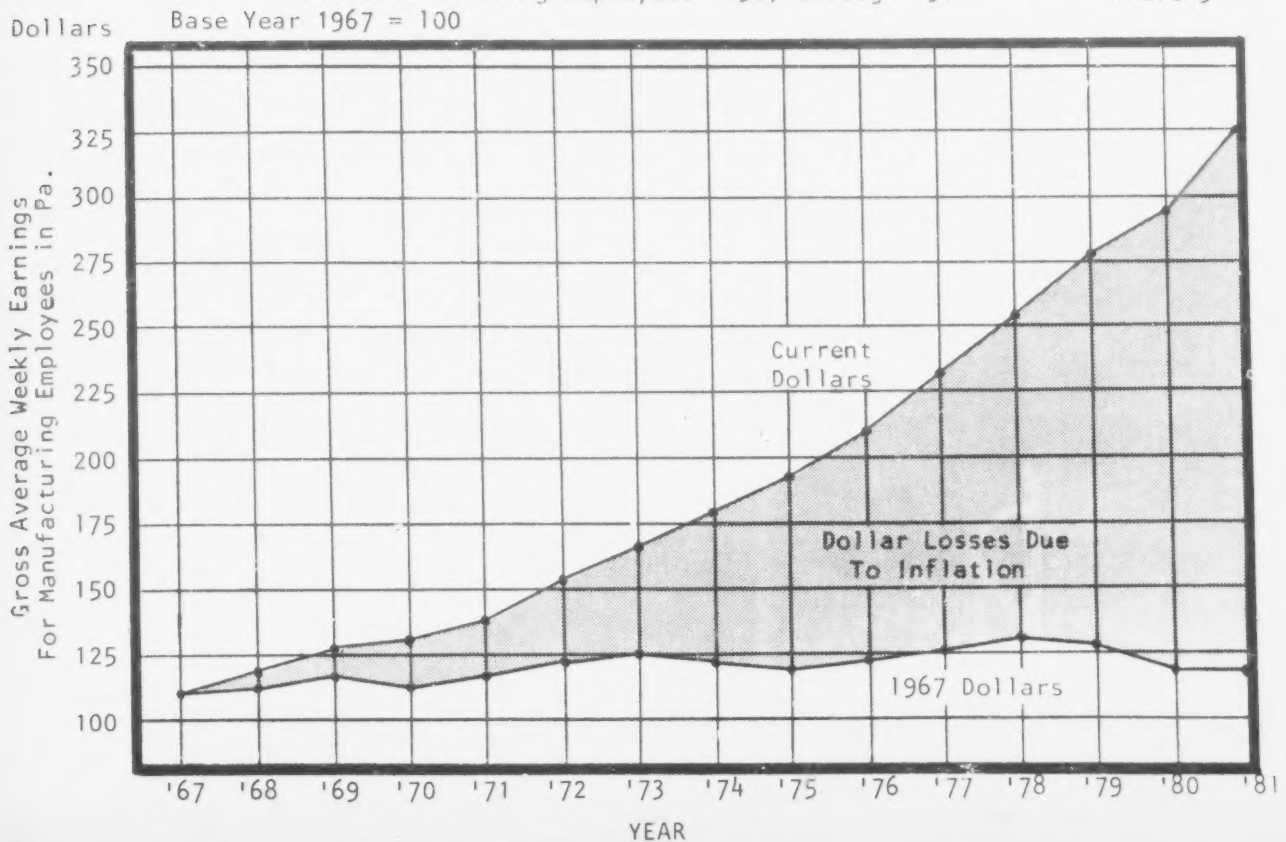
Year	Actual Weekly Earnings	Weekly Hours	Hourly Earnings	Hourly Earnings Index	U.S. Consumer Price Index	Adjusted Weekly Earnings*	Losses Due To Inflation
1967	\$ 112.52	39.9	\$ 2.82	100.0	100.0	\$ 112.52	NA
1968	119.20	40.0	2.98	105.7	104.2	114.40	\$ 4.80
1969	127.52	40.1	3.18	112.8	109.8	116.14	11.38
1970	131.71	39.2	3.36	119.1	116.3	113.25	18.46
1971	140.73	39.2	3.59	127.3	121.3	116.02	24.71
1972	154.42	39.8	3.88	137.6	125.3	123.24	31.18
1973	167.23	40.2	4.16	147.5	133.1	125.64	41.59
1974	180.97	39.6	4.57	162.1	147.7	122.53	58.44
1975	193.22	38.8	4.98	176.6	161.2	119.86	73.36
1976	210.11	39.2	5.36	190.1	170.5	123.23	86.88
1977	231.08	39.5	5.85	207.4	181.5	127.32	103.76
1978	254.80	40.0	6.37	225.9	195.3	130.47	124.33
1979	278.10	39.9	6.97	247.2	217.4	127.92	150.18
1980	294.49	38.8	7.59	269.1	246.8	119.32	175.17
1981	325.36	39.2	8.30	294.3	272.4	119.44	205.92

*Adjusted to 1967 Earnings

PENNSYLVANIA

Gross Average Weekly Earnings In Current and 1967 Dollars
For Manufacturing Employees: 1967 through 1981

Chart 3



PENNSYLVANIA AND UNITED STATES
COMPARISON OF WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGE - 1972, 1981

INDUSTRY	1972			1981		
	Pa.	U.S.	Pa/US Ratio*	Pa.	U.S.	Pa/US Ratio*
MANUFACTURING	\$ 154.42	\$ 154.71	1.00	\$ 325.36	\$ 317.60	1.02
Durable Goods	172.61	167.27	1.03	370.64	342.50	1.08
Lumber & Wood Products	134.20	135.71	0.99	251.07	270.90	0.93
Furniture & Fixtures	134.53	123.93	1.09	263.55	226.56	1.16
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	162.29	163.83	0.99	352.80	335.76	1.05
Primary Metals Industries	191.83	193.86	0.99	450.85	437.81	1.03
Blast Furnace & Basic Steel Products	199.30	207.14	0.96	487.43	508.13	0.96
Fabricated Metal Products	168.47	164.39	1.02	341.30	330.46	1.03
Fab. Structural Metal Prods.	164.77	159.98	1.03	324.35	320.80	1.01
Machinery, except Electrical	183.17	179.34	1.02	369.35	361.15	1.02
General, Industrial Machinery	172.63	178.91	0.96	369.28	355.31	1.04
Electric & Electronic Equip.	161.57	148.64	1.09	319.93	305.24	1.05
Transportation Equipment	180.59	197.71	0.91	396.61	421.68	0.94
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	189.72	219.22	0.87	429.74	447.04	0.96
Instruments & Related Products	147.53	150.66	0.98	316.88	300.58	1.05
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	148.47	122.22	1.21	301.02	232.62	1.29
Nondurable Goods	130.60	137.76	0.95	259.31	281.85	0.92
Food & Kindred Products	149.48	145.44	1.03	305.07	295.77	1.03
Tobacco Manufacturers	100.10	119.02	0.84	187.21	342.22	0.55
Textile Mill Products	113.08	112.75	1.00	207.10	219.14	0.95
Apparel & Other Textile Prod.	94.24	93.96	1.00	169.25	177.79	0.95
Women's & Misses Outerwear	88.83	94.18	0.94	157.56	167.15	0.94
Paper & Allied Products	161.51	168.63	0.96	319.49	365.50	0.87
Printing & Publishing	170.33	169.79	1.00	318.40	305.86	1.04
Newspapers	176.90	175.37	1.01	304.18	279.89	1.09
Chemicals & Allied Products	167.69	175.56	0.96	363.03	379.39	0.96
Petroleum & Coal Products	206.06	208.89	0.99	476.96	491.18	0.97
Petroleum Refining	210.50	219.45	0.96	501.50	529.40	0.95
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Prod.	151.32	148.32	1.02	270.92	292.90	0.92
Leather & Leather Products	98.14	103.79	0.95	182.14	183.63	0.99

* Ratios above 1.00 indicate earnings are higher in that industry locally than nationally.

III. Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry

a. Outlook for 1983 - by Principal Employment Division

Pennsylvania's total civilian labor force is expected to continue its steady climb through 1982-1983. The influx of youth and females that began in the 1970's is now continuing into the 1980's, although at a slower pace. On an annual average basis, the total civilian labor force is projected to rise by 24,000 individuals from 1981 to 1982. As the expected improvement in the state's economy begins to gather momentum, the civilian labor force could increase as much as 60,000 from 1982 to 1983, reaching 5,560,000.

Total employment (job holders) will show a substantial loss when comparing annual average 1982 employment to that of 1981, due to prolonged economic recession. However, with expected economic recovery in 1983, employment could recoup all its 1982 loss and forge ahead to a new all-time high near 5,100,000.

The outlook for nonagriculture wage and salary employment (count of jobs rather than job holders) is very similar to the outlook for total employment. A substantial decline in 1982 should be followed by recovery in 1983 to an average of 4,770,000.

Increasing levels of competition from international sources, high interest rates, falling productivity levels, a decline in residential housing construction, and a prolonged recessionary environment nationally continued to plague the state's manufacturing sector in 1982. As factories cut inventories to the bone, they also kept output and, hence, employment low. At the current and prospective levels of carrying costs, purchasing managers are not likely to restock until demand picks up in a sustained way. Anticipated layoffs could reduce manufacturing employment by 70,000 in 1982 to 1,228,000. Then, since recovery comes slowly to manufacturing industries, the 1983 resurgence is expected to return only a portion of manufacturing's losses for a 23,000 employment gain. In fact, due to automation, especially in the form of robotics, it will be difficult for manufacturing to regain all its recession losses.

In 1982, annual average nonmanufacturing employment is expected to show a drop of 14,000 jobs, reversing a long uptrend. However, a projected increase of 100,000 in 1983 could carry nonmanufacturing employment to a high of 3,510,000.

b. Outlook for 1983 - by Industry

Employment developments during the 1982-83 period will vary from industry to industry. Cyclical industries, such as those producing durable goods, will continue to suffer through 1982 before new life begins to appear. Growth industries such as information processing in the services sector will climb throughout the two year period.

Nearly all manufacturing industries, both durable and non-durable goods producing, will experience weakness through 1982 and possibly well into 1983. In the durable goods sector, the hardest hit industries have been those that supply the auto and housing industries. The housing and auto industries withered under the heat of high interest rates. High rates are particularly lethal to auto sales, 57 percent of which are done on short term credit. In addition, total new car sales have been declining for several years, and domestic manufacturers must share this smaller market with imports.

Pennsylvania's steel industry, a major supplier of the nation's auto industry, is suffering from the auto market slump, in addition to weakness in other industries, such as farm and construction machinery, railroad freight cars, shipbuilding and commercial building construction. Imported steel has continued to capture a larger share of the nation's steel market, 23 percent of the domestic market in the first quarter of 1982. Production of raw steel in Pennsylvania and the nation sagged by mid-1982. Nationally, the steel industry was operating at 40.5 percent of capacity in July. As a result, primary metals employment in Pennsylvania fell by 30,000 in the first six months of the year. In 1983, primary metals is expected to show a growth of only 1,500 jobs. Fabri-

cated metals employment in 1982 will show a loss of about 6,500 jobs. But a slight recovery in 1983 should recoup about 1,300 positions in the industry.

Other manufacturing industries showing weakness from problems in the auto industry are rubber products, electrical lighting and wiring equipment, and auto parts and accessories.

The housing market slump has affected several durable goods industries in Pennsylvania. Cutbacks during 1982 and 1983 will lower employment levels in lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; and stone, clay and glass products. Until interest rates decline to a reasonable figure the housing market and all its suppliers will remain in the doldrums.

Other durable goods producers that fell to economic pressures in 1982 were transportation equipment; electrical and electronic equipment; and non-electrical machinery. Capital spending for machinery, electrical and electronic equipment declined in 1982 and an anticipated resurgence will not develop before the opening months of 1983. The deep employment cutbacks in these industries in 1982 will not be fully recovered in 1983.

PENNSYLVANIA
NONAGRICULTURE WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Calendar Year Annual Averages: 1981 and Projected 1982, 1983

ESTABLISHMENT DATA 1/	Total - All Jobs (In thousands)			Anticipated Net Change From -	
	Projected 1983	Projected 1982	1981	1982 to 1983	1981 to 1982
1. Nonagriculture wage & salary 2/	4770.0	4648.0	4736.7	+122.0	-88.7
a. Manufacturing	1250.0	1228.0	1299.8	+22.0	-71.8
(1) Durable Goods	740.0	730.0	790.6	+10.0	-60.6
Lumber & wood products	18.9	18.6	19.7	+0.3	-1.1
Furniture & fixtures	18.0	17.6	18.7	+0.4	-1.1
Stone, clay & glass products	54.1	53.5	56.8	+0.6	-3.3
Primary metals	161.8	160.3	184.0	+1.5	-23.7
Fabricated metal products (incl. ordnance)	103.8	102.5	109.0	+1.3	-6.5
Machinery, exc. electrical	140.1	138.8	142.9	+1.3	-4.1
Electrical & electronic equipment	113.2	111.7	117.9	+1.5	-6.2
Transportation equipment	68.9	66.5	77.9	+2.4	-11.4
Instruments & related products	40.2	39.3	41.1	+0.9	-1.8
Miscellaneous manufactures	21.0	21.2	22.8	-0.2	-1.6
(2) Nondurable goods	510.0	498.0	509.2	+12.0	-11.2
Food products	93.3	92.7	95.2	+0.6	-2.5
Tobacco products	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.0	-0.2
Textile products	42.1	41.2	43.2	+0.9	-2.0
Apparel & related products	126.7	123.7	123.7	+3.0	0.0
Paper products	42.9	40.8	41.8	+2.1	-1.0
Printing & publishing	74.3	73.5	73.5	+0.8	0.0
Chemical & allied products	60.3	58.7	60.0	+1.6	-1.3
Petroleum & coal products	16.8	16.1	16.8	+0.7	-0.7
Rubber & misc. plastic products	36.7	34.2	35.7	+2.5	-1.5
Leather & leather products	14.0	14.2	16.1	-0.2	-1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

PENNSYLVANIA

Table 20

NONAGRICULTURE WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Calendar Year Annual Averages: 1981 and Projected 1982, 1983

(continued)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA ^{1/}	Total - All Jobs (In thousands)			Anticipated Net Change From -	
	Projected 1983	Projected 1982	1981	1982 to 1983	1981 to 1982
b. Nonmanufacturing	3510.0	3410.0	3424.4	+100.0	-14.4
Mining	50.2	47.4	45.2	+2.8	+2.2
Contract construction	178.1	171.1	182.5	+7.0	-11.4
Transportation	146.7	141.0	154.4	+5.7	-13.4
Public utilities	103.1	104.0	103.9	-0.9	+0.1
Wholesale trade	247.9	241.5	244.6	+6.4	-3.1
Retail trade	767.5	739.0	741.5	+28.5	-2.5
Finance, insurance & real estate	250.9	244.0	240.6	+6.9	+3.4
Service & miscellaneous	1067.5	1032.0	1006.2	+35.5	+25.8
Government	698.1	690.0	705.4	+8.1	-15.4
Federal	135.4	136.0	133.9	-0.6	+2.1
State & local	562.7	554.0	571.5	+8.7	-17.5
c. Persons involved in labor management disputes	10.0	10.0	12.6	0.0	-2.6

^{1/} Estimate of jobs by place of work based on a survey of industries.

^{2/} Data represent estimates of total wage and salary worker employment in all nonfarm establishments during the pay period including the 12th of the month, and include all temporary, permanent, full-time, part-time, executive, office, supervisory, sales, service, technical, maintenance, production and nonsupervisory employees. Nonagricultural wage and salary total includes persons directly involved in labor-management disputes.

All data are on 1981 benchmarks; all industry employment is classified in accordance with the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

* Excludes a significant number of persons not at work and not seeking work because of direct involvement in a labor-management dispute.

PENNSYLVANIA
NONAGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
CALENDAR YEAR ANNUAL AVERAGES: 1981, 1980, AND 1979

ESTABLISHMENT DATA <u>1/</u>	Total - All Jobs (in thousands)			Net Change in Volume from -	
	1981	1980	1979	1980 to 1981	1979 to 1980
Nonagriculture wage & salary <u>2/</u>	4736.7	4761.5	4815.0	-24.8	-53.5
a. Manufacturing	1299.8	1328.2	1386.8	-28.4	-58.6
(1) Durable goods	790.6	814.7	853.9	-24.1	-39.2
Lumber & wood products	19.7	20.6	23.0	- 0.9	- 2.4
Furniture & fixtures	18.7	18.8	20.2	- 0.1	- 1.4
Stone, clay & glass products	56.8	59.0	64.7	- 2.2	- 5.7
Primary metals	184.0	190.2	204.1	- 6.2	-13.9
Fabricated metal products (inc. ordinance)	109.0	112.8	118.0	- 3.8	- 5.2
Machinery, exc. electrical	142.9	144.2	142.0	- 1.3	+ 2.2
Electrical & electronic equipment	117.9	122.5	126.4	- 4.6	- 3.9
Transportation equipment	77.9	81.5	87.3	- 3.6	- 5.8
Instruments & related products	41.1	41.8	42.9	- 0.7	- 1.1
Miscellaneous manufacturers	22.8	23.4	25.3	- 0.6	- 1.9
(2) Nondurable goods	509.2	513.5	532.9	- 4.3	-19.4
Food products	95.2	96.6	99.3	- 1.4	- 2.7
Tobacco products	3.1	3.3	3.6	- 0.2	- 0.3
Textile products	43.2	43.9	47.1	- 0.7	- 3.2
Apparel & related products	123.7	124.1	128.6	- 0.4	- 4.5
Paper products	41.8	42.4	44.6	- 0.6	- 2.2
Printing & publishing	73.5	72.6	72.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.4
Chemical & allied products	60.0	60.8	61.0	- 0.8	- 0.2
Petroleum & coal products	16.8	16.7	17.3	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Rubber misc. plastic products	35.7	37.1	41.8	- 1.4	- 4.7
Leather & leather products	16.1	16.0	17.3	+ 0.1	- 1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

(continued on next page)

PENNSYLVANIA
NONAGRICULTURE WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
CALENDAR YEAR ANNUAL AVERAGES: 1981, 1980, AND 1979

(continued)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA ^{1/}	Total - All Jobs (in thousands)			Net Change in Volume From -	
	1981	1980	1979	1980 to 1981	1979 to 1980
b. Nonmanufacturing	3424.4	3424.9	3419.3	- 0.5	+ 5.6
Mining	45.2 *	49.0	51.7	- 3.8	- 2.7
Contract construction	182.5	190.1	204.2	- 7.6	-14.1
Transportation	154.4	161.9	170.7	- 7.5	- 8.8
Public utilities	103.9	101.4	101.7	+ 2.5	- 0.3
Wholesale trade	244.6	244.3	239.4	+ 0.3	+ 4.9
Retail trade	741.5	744.0	753.1	- 2.5	- 9.1
Finance, insurance & real estate	240.6	236.8	233.7	+ 3.8	+ 3.1
Services & miscellaneous	1006.2	974.1	944.1	+32.1	+30.0
Government	705.4	723.3	720.7	-17.9	+ 2.6
Federal	133.9	134.9	130.8	- 1.0	+ 4.1
State & local	571.5	588.4	589.9	-16.9	- 1.5
c. Persons involved in labor management disputes	12.6	8.5	9.0	+ 4.1	- 0.5

^{1/} Estimate of jobs by place of work based on a survey of industries.

^{2/} Data represent estimates of total wage and salary worker employment in all nonfarm establishments during the pay period including the 12th of the month, and include all temporary, permanent, full-time, part-time, executive, office, supervisory, sales, service, technical, maintenance, production and nonsupervisory employees. Nonagricultural wage and salary total includes persons directly involved in labor-management disputes.

* Excludes a significant number of persons not at work and not seeking work because of direct involvement in a labor-management dispute.

All data are on 1981 benchmarks; all industry employment is classified in accordance with the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

PENNSYLVANIA AND UNITED STATES
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE & SALARY WORKERS BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGE - 1960, 1981

INDUSTRY TITLE	1960			1981		
	Pa.	U.S.	Pa/US Comparison*	Pa.	U.S.	Pa/US Comparison*
NONMANUFACTURING	61.2%	69.0%	0.9	72.5%	77.9%	0.9
Service & miscellaneous	13.4	13.7	1.0	21.3	20.3	1.0
Retail trade	13.9	15.5	0.9	15.7	16.8	0.9
State & local government	8.1	11.2	0.7	12.1	14.5	0.8
Transportation & public utilities	7.5	7.4	1.0	5.5	5.6	1.0
Wholesale trade	4.8	5.5	0.9	5.2	5.8	0.9
Finance, insurance & real estate	4.1	4.9	0.8	5.1	5.8	0.9
Contract construction	4.2	5.3	0.8	3.9	4.7	0.8
Federal government	3.5	4.2	0.9	2.8	3.0	0.9
Mining	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.8
MANUFACTURING	38.8	31.0	1.3	27.5	22.1	1.2
Primary metal industries	6.8	2.3	3.0	3.9	1.2	3.3
Machinery, excluding electrical	3.2	2.7	1.2	3.0	2.7	1.1
Apparel & other textile products	4.5	2.3	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.9
Electrical & electronic equipment	3.6	2.7	1.3	2.5	2.3	1.1
Fabricated metal industries	3.0	2.5	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.4
Food & kindred products	3.1	3.3	0.9	2.0	1.8	1.1
Transportation equipment	1.4	2.9	0.5	1.6	2.0	0.8
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1
Chemicals & allied products	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1
Stone, clay & glass products	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.7
Textile mill products	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0
Paper & allied products	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1
Instruments & related products	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0

The ratio of Pa. to United States. Ratios above 1.0 indicate employment is more concentrated in that industry locally than nationally.

IV. Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupations

a. Recent Trends and Job Openings

The number of non-agricultural job openings, 74,757, received by the Pennsylvania State Employment Service for the first six months of fiscal 1982 (October 1, 1981 - March 31, 1982) declined nearly one-quarter from the previous year's corresponding period. All nine broad occupational categories suffered substantial double digit percentage decreases lead by the farming, fishing and forestry category down 81.8 percent and the structural category off 48.3 percent. In contrast to past years, the total count of registered applicants showed a decrease of 27.7 percent attributable, in part, to a change in the procedure of registering applicants within ESARS.

As in previous years, the two most active categories were professional, technical and managerial occupations, 22.9 percent, and clerical and sales occupations, 29.0 percent, representing more than one out of every two openings. Again, farming, fishing and forestry occupations and processing occupations showed the least activity. In descending order of magnitude, the specific occupations with at least 500 openings received were: teacher, secondary school; salesperson, general merchandise; waiter/waitress, informal; material handler; teacher aid II; counter attendant, lunchroom or coffeeshop; clerk, general; sales clerk, food; nurse, licensed practical; clerk, typist; sewing machine operator; packager, hand; kitchen helper; guard, security; administrative clerk; teacher, elementary school; and secretary.

b. Occupational Shortages and Surpluses

Shortage Occupations

Shortage occupations are those for which recruitment needs cannot be met within a reasonable time period because of the lack of qualified applicants. Usually, among shortage occupations, the volume of persons available for placement is sufficient to cover the openings received. Therefore, a large number of openings is not always indicative of shortage occupations.

Recruitment problems, unrelated to the available labor supply, are created by industry growth, along with high turnover rates caused by low pay, locale or poor working conditions. Restrictive educational and/or experience requirements, prevailing standards and seasonality are other factors which create shortage occupations. Generally, the term "shortage" relates as much to the quality as to the quantity of the demand.

The following is a representative sample of shortage occupations among the nine broad occupational categories, principally occupations with a high ratio of openings unfilled 30 days or more to total unfilled openings. For the aforementioned reasons, both the quality and quantity of the demand in relation to the labor pool have created these shortages.

Professional, Technical and Managerial - Civil, mechanical and industrial engineers; programmers, business; nurse, registered; nurse, licensed practical; administrative assistant; and manager, office.

Clerical and Sales - Secretary; clerk-typist; typist; clerk, general; teller; computer operator; accounting clerk; receptionist; sales agent, insurance; sales person, general merchandise; and sales clerk.

Service - Housework, general; Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee-shop; cook; cleaner, housekeeping; nursery school attendant; guard, security; and janitor.

Processing - Laborer, general; and injection-molding-machine operator.

Machine Trades - Machinist; tool and diemaker; production - machine tender; automobile mechanic; and maintenance mechanic.

Bench Work - Metal unit assembler; assembler, lighting fixtures; electronics assembler; painter, spray; and sewing machine operator.

Structural Work - Automobile - body repairer; welder, combination; electrician; painter; carpenter; construction worker; and maintenance repairer, building.

Miscellaneous - Tractor-trailer-truck driver; bus driver; automobile - service station attendant; packager, hand and material handler.

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

TOTAL COLUMNS ARE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1981 - ACTIVE AND UNFILLED AS OF MARCH 1982

DOT CODE	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING	REGISTERED APPLICANTS				NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS				RATIO OF COL. III:VI $\frac{1}{x}$
		TOTAL REGISTERED III	ACTIVE		TOTAL RECEIVED VI	TOTAL FILLED VII	UNFILLED			
			TOTAL IV	FEMALE V			TOTAL VIII	30 DAYS OR MORE IX		
I	II									
xxx	TOTAL - ALL OCCUPATIONS (INCL. ENTRY)	368,548	198,250	104,983	74,757	61,867	9,857	6,520	4.9	
0 & 1	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL OCC.	31,325	14,646	7,420	17,140	15,372	1,360	975	1.8	
2	CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS	79,750	40,935	33,625	21,715	17,519	2,580	1,646	3.7	
3	SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	74,846	43,028	30,689	14,865	12,399	2,607	1,780	5.0	
4	AGRICULTURE, FISHERY, FORESTRY OCCUPATIONS	3,328	1,623	200	269	157	126	33	12.4	
5	PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	11,945	6,089	1,657	1,678	1,448	184	110	7.1	
6	MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS	25,876	13,097	2,523	3,016	1,980	654	422	8.6	
7	BENCHWORK OCCUPATIONS	25,972	13,679	10,183	5,159	4,253	769	559	5.0	
8	STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	41,949	21,511	871	3,555	2,540	727	446	11.8	
9	MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	73,557	43,642	17,815	17,360	6,199	850	549	10.0	

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See footnotes at end of table

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

TOTAL COLUMNS ARE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1981 - ACTIVE AND UNFILLED AS OF MARCH 1982

DOT CODE I	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING II	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS				RATIO OF COL. III:VI $\frac{1}{x}$
		TOTAL REGISTERED III	ACTIVE		TOTAL RECEIVED VI	TOTAL FILLED VII	UNFILLED		
			TOTAL IV	FEMALE V			TOTAL VIII	30 DAYS OR MORE IX	
003151-014	Electronics Technician	339	142	6	50	21	19	13	6.8
020162-014	Programmer, Business	151	56	18	29	7	19	16	5.2
029261-010	Laboratory Tester	175	81	25	32	14	9	7	5.5
045107-010	Counselor	496	225	111	31	12	9	4	16.0
075374-010	Nurse, General Duty	186	74	70	59	20	23	19	3.2
079367-010	Medical Assistant	446	276	248	9	6	1	0	49.6
079371-010	Dental Assistant	395	210	201	49	26	10	7	8.1
079374-014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	983	437	423	997	938	42	28	1.0
091227-010	Teacher, Secondary School	815	375	258	10,142	10,131	29	14	0.1
092227-010	Teacher, Elementary School	756	289	245	576	574	2	1	1.3
160167-010	Accountant	660	260	62	69	30	17	9	9.6
162157-038	Purchasing Agent	252	114	21	21	3	8	8	12.0
163167-018	Manager, Sales	348	153	20	19	4	4	3	18.3
165067-010	Public - Relations Representative	196	93	44	8	3	5	3	24.5
169167-010	Administrative Assistant	844	367	201	31	16	14	10	27.2
169167-034	Manager, Office	562	226	143	30	18	10	6	18.7
185167-014	Manager, Automobile Service Station	153	71	8	15	8	4	3	10.2
185167-046	Manager, Retail Store	1,325	585	239	77	34	21	10	17.2
187167-106	Manager, Food Service	756	343	136	50	28	14	7	15.1
195107-010	Caseworker	380	171	122	33	18	3	3	11.5
195107-022	Social Group Worker	256	120	82	26	17	6	4	9.8

See footnotes at end of table

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REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

TOTAL COLUMNS ARE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1981 - ACTIVE AND UNFILLED AS OF MARCH 1982

DOT CODE I	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING II	REGISTERED APPLICANTS				NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS				RATIO OF COL. III:VI 1/ X
		TOTAL REGISTERED III	ACTIVE		TOTAL RECEIVED VI	TOTAL FILLED VII	UNFILLED			
			TOTAL IV	FEMALE V			TOTAL VIII	30 DAYS OR MORE IX		
201362-010	Legal Secretary	543	222	213	111	58	25	10	4.9	
201362-014	Medical Secretary	276	128	127	23	9	5	1	12.0	
201362-030	Secretary	3,512	1,546	1,531	558	303	147	89	6.3	
202362-014	Stenographer	227	106	103	52	31	9	8	4.4	
203362-010	Clerk-Typist	4,737	2,619	2,534	756	448	157	87	6.3	
203582-030	Keypunch Operator	1,206	731	702	338	279	25	15	3.6	
203582-066	Typist	190	114	110	90	61	19	14	2.1	
206362-010	File Clerk I	902	655	622	152	122	15	5	5.9	
206367-014	File Clerk II	155	94	87	16	12	2	2	9.7	
209562-010	Clerk, General	8,452	4,665	4,313	1,204	985	270	139	7.0	
209587-026	Mail Clerk	407	258	173	82	55	7	3	5.0	
210382-014	Bookkeeper I	1,558	725	662	257	137	46	22	6.1	
210382-018	Bookkeeper II	444	203	183	61	35	10	5	7.3	
211362-010	Cashier I	1,552	971	915	139	93	24	11	11.2	
211362-018	Teller	493	255	234	249	188	51	34	2.0	
211462-010	Cashier II	1,808	1,046	994	175	104	35	15	10.3	
213362-010	Computer Operator	638	276	154	82	36	19	13	7.8	
215482-010	Payroll Clerk	283	148	119	65	35	18	14	4.4	
216482-010	Accounting Clerk	1,037	478	410	187	99	42	25	5.5	
219362-010	Administrative Clerk	4,476	2,113	1,987	611	405	69	27	7.3	
222387-058	Stock Clerk	1,158	603	143	261	208	27	14	4.4	

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See footnotes at end of table

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

TOTAL COLUMNS ARE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1981 - ACTIVE AND UNFILLED AS OF MARCH 1982

DOT CODE I	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING II	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS				RATIO OF COL III:VI 1/ X
		TOTAL REGISTERED III	ACTIVE		TOTAL RECEIVED VI	TOTAL FILLED VII	UNFILLED		
			TOTAL IV	FEMALE V			TOTAL VIII	30 DAYS OR MORE IX	
235662-022	Telephone Operator	510	321	312	67	42	9	7	7.6
237367-038	Receptionist	1,597	786	769	239	145	33	19	6.7
238362-010	Hotel Clerk	228	109	75	93	60	11	3	2.5
249367-074	Teacher Aide II	1,023	661	624	1,675	1,672	6	3	0.6
250257-010	Sales Agent, Insurance	251	140	33	118	34	71	59	2.1
261357-062	Salesperson, Shoes	254	127	85	92	49	28	20	2.8
261357-066	Salesperson, Women's Apparel & Access.	616	369	363	154	91	46	31	4.0
273353-010	Salesperson, Automobile	283	143	14	24	7	7	3	11.8
279357-050	Salesperson, General Hardware	183	80	26	150	125	22	11	1.2
279357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	2,861	1,090	799	2,888	2,740	161	133	1.0
279357-062	Salesperson, Parts	208	115	24	57	28	11	4	3.6
290477-014	Sales Clerk	2,592	1,178	1,041	1,172	1,025	126	95	2.2
290477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	581	276	167	502	459	21	6	1.2
292353-010	Driver, Sales Route	554	301	16	111	61	18	12	5.0
299136-010	Manager, Department	340	158	88	83	68	10	6	4.1
299357-014	Telephone Solicitor	269	146	128	254	166	45	31	1.1
301474-010	House Worker, General	619	435	428	130	54	42	33	4.8
309677-010	Companion	254	129	125	113	76	21	18	2.2
311477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	1,752	954	843	1,666	1,486	164	90	1.1
311477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	5,373	3,029	2,917	2,777	2,530	145	53	1.9
311677-010	Cafeteria Attendant	334	207	192	71	34	0	0	4.7

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REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

TOTAL COLUMNS ARE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1981 - ACTIVE AND UNFILLED AS OF MARCH 1982

DOT CODE I	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING II	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS				RATIO OF COL. III:VI 1/ X
		TOTAL REGISTERED III	ACTIVE		TOTAL RECEIVED VI	TOTAL FILLED VII	UNFILLED		
			TOTAL IV	FEMALE V			TOTAL VIII	30 DAYS OR MORE IX	
312474-010	Bartender	1,531	814	502	176	86	31	13	8.7
313131-014	Chef	165	85	19	21	11	5	4	7.9
313361-014	Cook (Hotel & Restaurant)	1,801	878	433	403	255	81	28	4.5
313361-022	Cook, Short Order I	2,120	1,113	541	341	194	78	37	6.2
315361-010	Cook	794	421	214	137	75	36	23	5.8
316684-018	Meat Cutter	385	191	22	53	34	5	4	7.3
317684-014	Pantry Goods Maker	280	153	120	56	41	7	2	5.0
317687-010	Cook Helper	393	197	107	39	29	7	2	10.1
318687-010	Kitchen Helper	4,281	2,172	951	651	491	93	41	6.6
323687-010	Cleaner, Hospital	457	286	229	51	37	10	4	9.0
323687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	1,756	1,007	941	246	192	35	25	7.1
332271-010	Cosmetologist	833	521	482	24	15	6	2	34.7
355377-014	Psychiatric Aide	303	209	153	38	33	4	1	8.0
355674-014	Nurse Aide	7,022	4,707	4,542	663	531	99	20	10.6
355674-018	Orderly	338	165	15	13	10	1	0	26.0
355677-010	Food Service Worker Hospital	1,179	830	768	87	73	7	4	13.6
359677-010	Attendant, Children's Institute	656	491	419	79	67	11	8	8.3
359677-018	Nursery School Attendant	701	481	432	33	24	38	35	21.2
361687-018	Laundry Laborer	358	164	123	38	31	3	2	6.8
363682-018	Presser, Machine	704	419	254	134	108	16	8	5.3

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REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

TOTAL COLUMNS ARE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1981 - ACTIVE AND UNFILLED AS OF MARCH 1982

DOT CODE I	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING II	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS				RATIO OF COL. III:VI 1/ X
		TOTAL REGISTERED III	ACTIVE		TOTAL RECEIVED VI	TOTAL FILLED VII	UNFILLED		
			TOTAL IV	FEMALE V			TOTAL VIII	30 DAYS OR MORE IX	
363684-018	Presser, Hand	392	216	181	107	67	20	13	3.7
372667-034	Guard, Security	1,758	922	117	637	510	83	55	2.8
372667-038	Merchant Patroller	317	174	15	72	62	10	8	4.4
375263-014	Police Officer	237	121	5	8	8	0	0	29.6
382664-010	Janitor	1,938	1,002	113	347	279	105	88	5.6
408161-010	Landscaper Gardner	196	122	6	3	1	3	0	65.3
410684-010	Farmworker, Dairy	213	92	3	1	1	0	0	213.0
509686-010	Laborer, General	2,111	1,076	112	249	205	24	18	8.5
519687-022	Foundry Worker, General	635	280	15	57	48	6	5	11.1
526686-010	Baker Helper	263	151	38	100	86	8	5	2.6
529686-014	Cannery Worker	270	144	111	33	34	2	1	8.2
556685-038	Injection-Molding-Machine Tender	183	79	66	181	175	10	8	1.0
600280-022	Machinist	883	388	6	174	101	58	39	5.1
600380-018	Machine Set-up Operator	340	136	10	51	42	7	5	6.7
604685-026	Lathe Operator Production	176	79	8	23	20	3	2	7.7
609684-014	Laborer, General	204	98	10	25	21	5	5	8.2
609685-018	Production Machine Tender	1,174	556	150	173	159	25	19	6.8
615482-022	Punch Press Operator	398	240	58	15	13	2	2	26.5
620261-010	Automobile Mechanic	2,942	1,448	13	479	268	102	62	6.1
620261-022	Construction - Equipment Mechanic	236	95	1	27	17	5	3	8.7

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REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS
BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

TOTAL COLUMNS ARE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1981 - ACTIVE AND UNFILLED AS OF MARCH 1982

DOT CODE I	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING II	REGISTERED APPLICANTS			NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS				RATIO C COL III:VI 1/ X
		TOTAL REGISTERED III	ACTIVE		TOTAL RECEIVED VI	TOTAL FILLED VII	UNFILLED		
			TOTAL IV	FEMALE V			TOTAL VIII	30 DAYS OR MORE IX	
621281-014	Airframe-and-Power Plant Mechanic	165	82	1	5	4	1	1	33.0
625281-010	Diesel-Engine Tester	514	260	0	83	40	16	11	6.2
638281-014	Maintenance Mechanic	810	413	4	137	73	41	30	5.9
638281-018	Millwright	181	91	0	16	11	4	3	11.3
685665-014	Knitting-Machine Operator	345	183	75	40	35	4	1	8.6
690682-082	Stitcher, Standard Machine	183	82	76	70	58	10	6	2.6
720281-018	Television-and-Radio Repairer	150	78	1	35	7	9	8	4.3
726684-018	Electronics Assembler	1,099	606	532	261	223	31	15	4.2
729687-010	Assembler, Electrical Accessories	204	130	108	4	2	1	1	51.0
739687-030	Assembler, Small Products	295	140	124	92	133	1	1	3.2
781687-010	Painter Helper, Spray	224	99	90	17	12	5	2	13.2
782684-058	Sewer, Hand	206	129	122	19	12	3	3	10.8
785261-010	Alteration Tailor	152	92	76	15	9	7	6	10.1
787682-046	Sewing Machine Operator	2,463	1,398	1,364	722	575	151	100	3.4
789687-070	Garment Inspector	309	159	153	39	31	3	2	7.9
804281-010	Sheet Metal Worker	263	127	9	35	21	8	3	7.5
806381-058	Trailer Assembler	170	110	11	4	2	0	0	42.5
806684-010	Assembler-Automobile	248	125	26	0	0	0	0	-
807381-010	Automobile-Body Repairer	978	483	4	152	94	35	23	6.4
819384-010	Welder, Combination	955	492	16	75	55	14	9	12.7

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See footnotes at end of table

REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

TOTAL COLUMNS ARE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1981 - ACTIVE AND UNFILLED AS OF MARCH 1982

DOT CODE I	OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING II	REGISTERED APPLICANTS				NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS				RATIO OF COL. III:VI 1/ X
		TOTAL REGISTERED III	ACTIVE		TOTAL RECEIVED VI	TOTAL FILLED VII	UNFILLED			
			TOTAL IV	FEMALE V			TOTAL VIII	30 DAYS OR MORE IX		
819684-010	Welder, Production Line	238	133	25	12	8	1	0	19.8	
824261-010	Electrician	849	396	6	133	89	27	16	6.4	
828281-010	Electronics Mechanic	426	172	10	75	38	25	18	5.7	
829281-014	Electrical Repairer	235	99	2	41	26	15	12	5.7	
840381-010	Painter (Construction)	1,165	599	22	81	56	26	18	14.4	
844364-010	Cement Mason	347	189	4	6	1	6	5	57.8	
850683-010	Bulldozer Operator I	248	111	0	8	4	2	0	31.0	
859683-010	Operating Engineer	1,043	550	4	26	15	8	3	40.1	
860381-022	Carpenter	2,568	1,345	12	280	199	48	27	9.2	
861381-018	Bricklayer	486	270	3	36	25	6	3	13.5	
862381-018	Pipefitter	205	113	1	80	74	5	4	2.6	
862381-030	Plumber	359	172	2	57	35	11	6	6.3	
864381-010	Carpetlayer	211	122	1	17	11	0	0	12.4	
866381-010	Roofer	844	489	4	58	39	16	7	14.6	
869684-014	Construction Worker I	5,496	2,855	61	340	293	47	25	16.2	
899381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Bldg.	2,073	1,069	16	354	220	96	69	5.9	
904383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	3,463	1,865	29	281	187	48	31	12.3	
905663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	3,912	2,111	29	213	157	35	13	18.4	
906683-022	Truck Driver, Light	1,545	833	22	194	125	30	18	8.0	
913463-010	Bus Driver	635	287	105	142	29	100	94	4.5	

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REGISTERED APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS

BY PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

TOTAL COLUMNS ARE SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1981 - ACTIVE AND UNFILLED AS OF MARCH 1982

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		TOTAL REGISTERED III	ACTIVE		TOTAL RECEIVED VI	TOTAL FILLED VII	UNFILLED		30 DAYS OR MORE IX	
			TOTAL IV	FEMALE V			TOTAL VIII	0		
913463-018	Taxi Driver	204	111	14	110	93	15	10	1.9	
915467-010	Auto-Service Station Attendant	1,145	558	38	158	85	25	12	7.2	
919687-014	Cleaner II	375	200	49	74	56	12	6	5.1	
920587-018	Packager, Hand	6,710	4,724	3,948	668	599	66	53	10.0	
920685-078	Packager, Machine	612	367	251	76	77	0	0	8.1	
921663-010	Bridge-or-Gantry-Crane Operator	458	246	11	4	2	1	0	114.5	
929687-022	Laborer, Salvage	177	92	5	17	13	2	0	10.4	
929687-030	Material Handler	10,945	5,508	759	2,444	2,246	159	105	4.5	

Footnotes: 1/ Ratio of applicants to openings. Values above 1.00 indicates more applicants than openings.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Report System (ESARS).

NOTE: Data is for registered applicants and job openings received in the local offices of the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

The Job Bank system is a computerized network operating nationwide through which employers in search of qualified applicants list job openings at local Job Service Offices and through which applicants seeking jobs can obtain up-to-date information on available permanent job opportunities. Though this network does not include all job openings that exist in the market, Job Banks comprise the largest, most comprehensive, and current source of information on job openings nationwide. The system encompasses 2500 local offices located in 200 Job Banks throughout the U.S. Pennsylvania contains four of these Job Bank areas, Allentown, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, for which current data is available for only Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. There are 57 local offices providing these services in the 30 counties located within Pennsylvania's Job Banks, accounting for 76 percent of the state's total population.

Job Bank "Job Flo" data furnishes a monthly reference to jobs which are frequently in demand. "Job Flo" provides the number of positions available, the industries in which the openings exist, education and experience requirements, and the average starting salary. The fact that openings in any listed occupation were available during a specified time period and in a particular area is no guarantee that such openings currently exist. However, occupations with a large number of available openings can be viewed as an indicator of possible, current, comparable job openings in a given area. It should be noted that competition for many of these jobs may be intense and that many remain open because of unsatisfactory wages, fringe benefits, poor worksite conditions and other inhibitors.

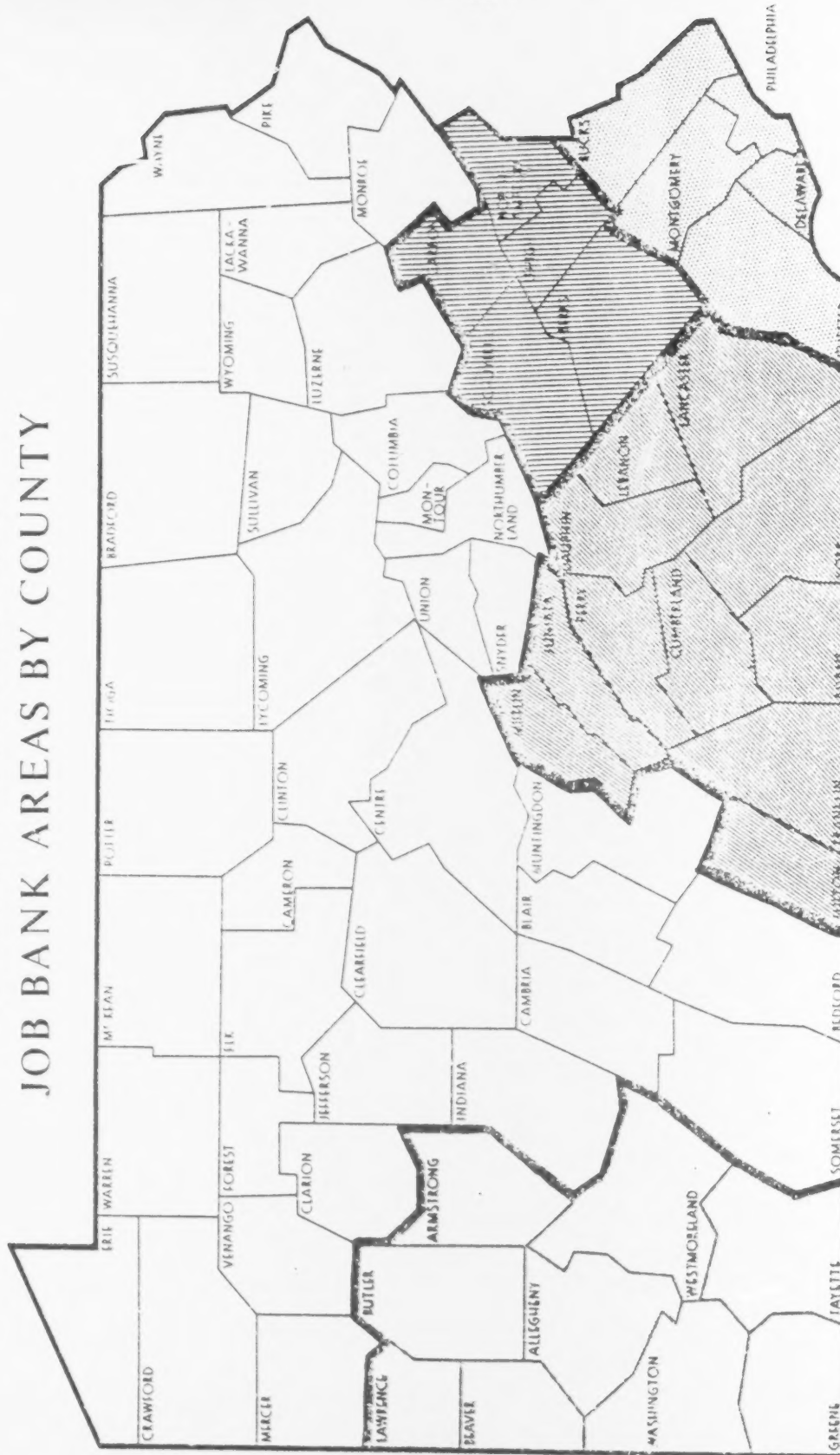
Frequently listed occupations found in both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Job Banks during March 1982 are as follows: secretary; clerk-typist; and guard, security. The average opening listed requires an education of twelve years or less and training and/or experience of up to six months.

Additional information concerning job openings is available through the Pennsylvania Job Service local offices; labor union hiring halls; federal, state and local civil service announcements; newspapers' classified ads; trade magazines, etc.

The source of the Job Bank information was "Job Flo" tables published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Employment Service.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB BANK AREAS BY COUNTY



Pittsburgh (Southwest Pa.)	Harrisburg (Central Pa.)	Allentown (Eastern Pa.)	Philadelphia (Southeast Pa.)
Allegheny Armstrong Beaver Butler Fayette	Adams Cumberland Dauphin Franklin Fulton	Berks Carbon Lehigh Northampton Schuylkill	Bucks Chester Delaware Montgomery Philadelphia

PENNSYLVANIA
JOB BANK FREQUENTLY LISTED OCCUPATIONS, EMPLOYING
INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYER JOB OPENINGS REQUIREMENTS

MARCH 1982

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYING INDUSTRY	EMPLOYER JOB OPENING REQUIREMENTS									
		YEARS OF EDUCATION (% of Openings)					MONTHS EXPERIENCE (% of Openings)				
		0-11	12	13-15	16	17+	0	1-6	7-12	13-24	25+
<u>Professional, Technical & Managerial Occupations</u>											
Library Tech. Assistant	Individual & Family Services		100.0				100.0				
<u>Clerical & Sales Occupations</u>											
Secretary	Assorted Industries	14.0	84.2	1.8			5.3	8.8	26.3	24.5	35.1
Clerk-Typist	Assorted Industries	11.4	88.6				10.0	21.4	42.9	18.6	7.1
Administrative Clerk	Assorted Industries	14.3	80.9	4.8			47.6	14.3	33.3		4.8
<u>Service Occupations</u>											
Waiter/Waitress, Informal	Eating Places	100.0					40.9	40.9	18.2		
Cook, Restaurant	Eating Places	95.2	4.8				14.3	38.1	33.3	9.5	4.8
Nurse Aide	Assorted Industries	28.6	71.4				85.7	9.5	4.8		
Guard, Security	Detective & Protective Services	65.2	34.8				45.6	23.9	28.3	2.2	
Cleaner, Commercial	Building Maintenance Services	90.3	9.7				32.2	45.2	12.9	9.7	
Janitor	Building Maintenance Services	100.0					82.6	8.7	4.3		4.3
<u>Processing Occupations</u>											
Laborer, Gen., Iron/Steel	Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning; Electric Services	20.0	80.0				78.6	21.4			
<u>Machines Trades Occupations</u>											
Automobile Mechanic	Gasoline Service Stations; General Automotive Repair Shops	77.8	22.2						25.9	33.3	40.8

PENNSYLVANIA
 JOB BANK FREQUENTLY LISTED OCCUPATIONS, EMPLOYING
 INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYER JOB OPENINGS REQUIREMENTS

MARCH 1982

OCCUPATION	EMPLOYING INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT JOB OPENING REQUIREMENTS									
		YEARS OF EDUCATION (% of Openings)					MONTHS EXPERIENCE (% of Openings)				
		0-11	12	13-15	16	17+	0	1-6	7-12	13-24	25+
<u>Bench Work Occupations</u>											
Appliquer, Zigzag	Men's and Boy's Apparel	97.8	2.2				26.7	46.7	20.0	4.4	2.2
Lockstitch Machine Operator	Women's and Misses' Apparel	100.0						23.1	23.1	35.9	17.9
Sewing Machine Operator	Men's and Boy's Suits & Coats	100.0					14.3	28.6	47.6	9.5	0.0
<u>Structural Work Occupations</u>											
Pipe Fitter	Plumbing, Heating & Air Conditioning		100.0				100.0				
<u>Miscellaneous Occupations</u>											
Packager, Hand	Business Services, Inc.	93.3	6.7				70.0	30.0			
Material Handler	Assorted Industries	63.4	36.6				33.8	36.6	26.8	2.8	

PHILADELPHIA, PA
OPENINGS AND WAGE INFORMATION
ON FREQUENTLY LISTED OCCUPATIONS

March 1982

TOTAL NO. OF OPENINGS
OPENINGS IN FREQ. LIST. OCC.

1,673
1,440

SELECTED DOT CODES AND EMPLOYER JOB TITLES	OPENINGS AVAILABLE DURING THE MONTH			OPENINGS UNFILLED AT MONTH END	
	NUMBER	MIN	PAY SCALE AUG	MAX	TOTAL 30 DAYS OR MORE
**** TOTAL	440				95
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & MANAGERIAL OCC.					
100367018 LIBRARY TECH.ASSIST.	26	INA	INA	INA	0
CLERICAL & SALES OCCUPATIONS					
201362030 SECRETARY	36	8,320	11,087	15,000	19
203362010 CLERK-TYPIST	43	6,968	9,190	13,520	18
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS					
372667034 GUARD, SECURITY	20	3,40	4,18	6,82	9
381687014 CLEANER, COMMERCIAL	31	3,35	3,96	5,50	6
382664010 JANITOR	23	3,40	5,46	6,60	1
MACHINES TRADES OCCUPATIONS					
620261010 AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	27	3,35	5,72	8,00	15
BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS					
786682010 APPLIQUER, ZIGZAG	45	3,35	3,54	4,50	1
786682170 LOCKSTITCH MACHINE OPR	39	3,35	4,05	4,75	2
787682046 SEWING MACHINE OPER.	21	3,35	3,73	4,50	5
STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS					
862381018 PIPE FITTER	28	6,48	6,48	6,48	0
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS					
920587018 PACKAGER, HAND	30	3,35	3,66	5,05	4
929687030 MATERIAL HANDLER	71	3,35	4,38	6,87	15
					32
					0
					4
					3
					5
					1
					0
					10
					1
					0
					2
					0
					0
					0
					1
					5
					0
					4
					15
					3

PITTSBURGH, PA
OPENINGS AND WAGE INFORMATION
ON FREQUENTLY LISTED OCCUPATIONS

March 1982

SELECTED DOT CODES AND EMPLOYER JOB TITLES	OPENINGS AVAILABLE DURING THE MONTH			OPENINGS UNFILLED AT MONTH END	
	NUMBER	MIN	PAY SCALE AVG	TOTAL	30 DAYS OR MORE
**** TOTAL	179			58	15
CLERICAL & SALES OCCUPATIONS					
201362030 SECRETARY	21	6,968	9,497	10	3
203362010 CLERK-TYPIST	27	6,968	8,746	9	2
219362010 ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK	21	6,968	8,862	5	1
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS					
311477030 WAITER/WAITRESS, INFRML	22	3,35	3,35	7	1
313361014 COOK, RESTAURANT	21	3,35	3,79	9	1
355674014 NURSE AIDE	21	3,35	3,62	3	2
372667034 GUARD, SECURITY	26	3,35	3,85	7	2
PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS					
509686010 LABORER, GEN, IRON/STEEL	20	6,50	7,61	8	3

TOTAL NO. OF OPENINGS
OPENINGS IN FREQ. LIST. OCC.

1,180
1,179

FOOTNOTES

DOT Codes and Job Titles. Occupational designations are based upon the coding system provided by the fourth edition of the U.S. Employment Service's Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

Openings Available. Frequently listed full-time permanent (openings for jobs expected to last 150 days or more) received by the Employment Service Job Bank during the month in the occupation given, plus those carried-over from the previous month.

Openings unfilled for 30 days or more are usually the result of a lack of specifically qualified labor supply or undesirable working conditions.

Surplus Occupations

Surplus occupations are those in which the labor supply exceeds the labor demand. Registered applicants at the local employment service offices, at any particular time, are reasonably representative of the available worker supply. Minimal skill and training standards required by the majority of surplus openings generate a large pool of applicants. Other factors causing high turnover rates and broadening the supply of applicants are low relative wages and benefits, lack of upward mobility, poor working conditions, etc. Many skilled occupations have large surpluses because openings are often filled through apprentice programs and union hiring halls.

The following is a representative sample of surplus occupations extracted from the Employment Security Automated Reporting Systems (ESARS). Presented are selected occupations with an unusually high ratio of applicants to openings received, attributable to applicants wanting higher wages and benefits than are being offered and secondly employers demanding more highly skilled applicants than are available.

Professional, Technical and Managerial - Metallurgist; biologist; sociologist; laboratory technician; medical assistant; lawyer; accountant; manager, sales; public relations representative; administrative assistant; manager, retail store; manager, food service; and caseworker.

Clerical and Sales - Medical secretary; cashier; telephone operator; ward clerk; sales agent, real estate; salesperson, automobile; and manager, department.

Service - Waiter/waitress; chef; cook, short order; baker; kitchen helper; food service, supervisor; cleaner, housekeeping; barber; cosmetologist; nurse, practical; nurse aide/orderly; nursery school attendant; and police officer.

Farming, Fishing and Forestry - Harvest worker, fruit; landscape gardener; farmworker, dairy; and forester aide.

Processing - Laborer, general; cannery worker; compression-molding-machine operator; extruder operator; chemical operator; and forming machine operator.

Machine Trade - Machinist; tool and die maker; grinder operator, tool; lathe operator, production; production machine tender; punch press operator; power press operator; inspector; automobile mechanic; airframe-and-power-plant mechanic; maintenance mechanic; millwright; weaver; and knitting machine operator.

Bench Work - Labor, grinding and polishing; assembler, instruments for measuring and indicating physical characteristics; television and radio repairer; electronics inspector and assembler; assembler, electrical accessories; painter, spray; cabinet assembler; assembler, garment; sewer, hand; and sewing machine operator.

Structural Work - Sheet metal worker; trailer assembler; assembler, automobile; automobile - body repairer; assembler, production line; welder, combination; electrician; electronics mechanic; painter, construction; cement mason; construction equipment operator; carpenter; bricklayer; carpet layer; roofer; and construction worker.

Miscellaneous - Truck driver, light, heavy and tractor-trailer; automobile service station attendant; packager, hand; packager, machine; crane operator; and material handler.

The Active Applicants File as of March 31, 1982 presented in the following table showed a marked decline of 30.5 percent from the corresponding period in 1981, again partially attributable to a change in the applicant registering procedure within ESARS. All nine broad occupational categories suffered substantial setbacks, with the least active categories showing the greatest decreases. Each breakout by applicant characteristic also experienced double digit percentage declines, lead by veteran applicants off 45.5 percent and applicants 45 years and over down 39.3 percent. A brief summary of the applicants characteristics follows:

Female jobseekers' total decline slower than the over-all active file thus raising their share of the total applicants to over 50 percent. As in previous years female registrants were concentrated in the clerical and sales, and service categories.

Veteran applicants total fell nearly fifty percent from a year ago, well in excess of the average decrease. Veterans remained centered in the structural work and miscellaneous categories.

The younger jobseekers (under 22) and the older applicants (45 and above), in line with past years, were coded chiefly in the clerical and sales, service and miscellaneous categories.

Economically disadvantaged jobseekers represented the largest block of applicants, slightly less than three out of every four, while minority applicants accounted for 41.4 percent of the file. Both of these characteristic breakouts were concentrated in the three most active categories over-all: clerical and sales; service; and miscellaneous.

SUMMARY OF APPLICANT'S ACTIVE FILE
(As of March 31, 1982)
PENNSYLVANIA

DOT & CODE TITLE	TOTAL	ENTRY LEVEL	FEMALE	VETERAN	AGE GROUPS			MINORITY	ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
					UNDER 22	22-45	45 AND OLDER		
0-1 Professional, Technical & Managerial	14,646	2,571	7,420	2,833	1,042	2,304	4,649	7,630	
2 Clerical & Sales	40,935	7,470	33,625	2,757	6,963	4,679	17,269	28,192	
3 Service	43,028	8,305	30,689	2,858	7,601	7,106	22,310	36,698	
4 Farming, Fishing & Forestry	1,623	156	200	221	389	192	436	1,158	
5 Processing	6,089	741	1,657	1,260	635	825	1,630	3,991	
6 Machine Trades	13,097	1,345	2,523	3,505	1,712	1,746	2,785	7,917	
7 Bench Work	13,679	2,098	10,183	949	1,126	3,055	5,792	8,983	
8 Structural Work	21,511	2,242	871	6,270	3,468	2,753	4,156	14,002	
9 Miscellaneous	43,642	18,276	17,815	5,914	10,239	5,248	22,399	36,330	
TOTAL	198,250	43,204	104,983	26,567	33,175	27,908	81,426	144,901	

NOTE: The number of applicants in the active file is always higher than the insured unemployment count and often higher than the total unemployment count due to the inclusion of welfare recipients enrolled in WIN Program, employed persons seeking other positions, certain individuals seeking only seasonal work, etc.

c. Occupational Supply and Demand Relationship

The "Job Opportunities" chart on the following page graphically depicts a model of the relationships between supply and demand. Obviously, the relationships between supply and demand and their component parts follow changes in socio-economic activity.

The labor force supply is made up of all persons who are employed or unemployed. There are six entry components to the labor force as shown by the "Job Opportunities" chart. "Transfers from other occupations (mobility)" accounts for a vast majority of the labor force supply. Mobility includes all of those persons who:

1. Had their occupations upgraded or who moved up the "career ladder," e.g. apprentice to journeyman bricklayer.
2. Transfer from a related occupation, e.g. farm equipment mechanic to automobile mechanic.
3. Transfer from an unrelated occupation, e.g. school teacher to sales person.

A mobile labor force is desirable - mobility reduces "structural" unemployment and the difficulties in matching people and jobs. It is of consequential importance that educational institutions prepare students to be mobile in order for them to take advantage of job opportunities that occur over the "long-term."

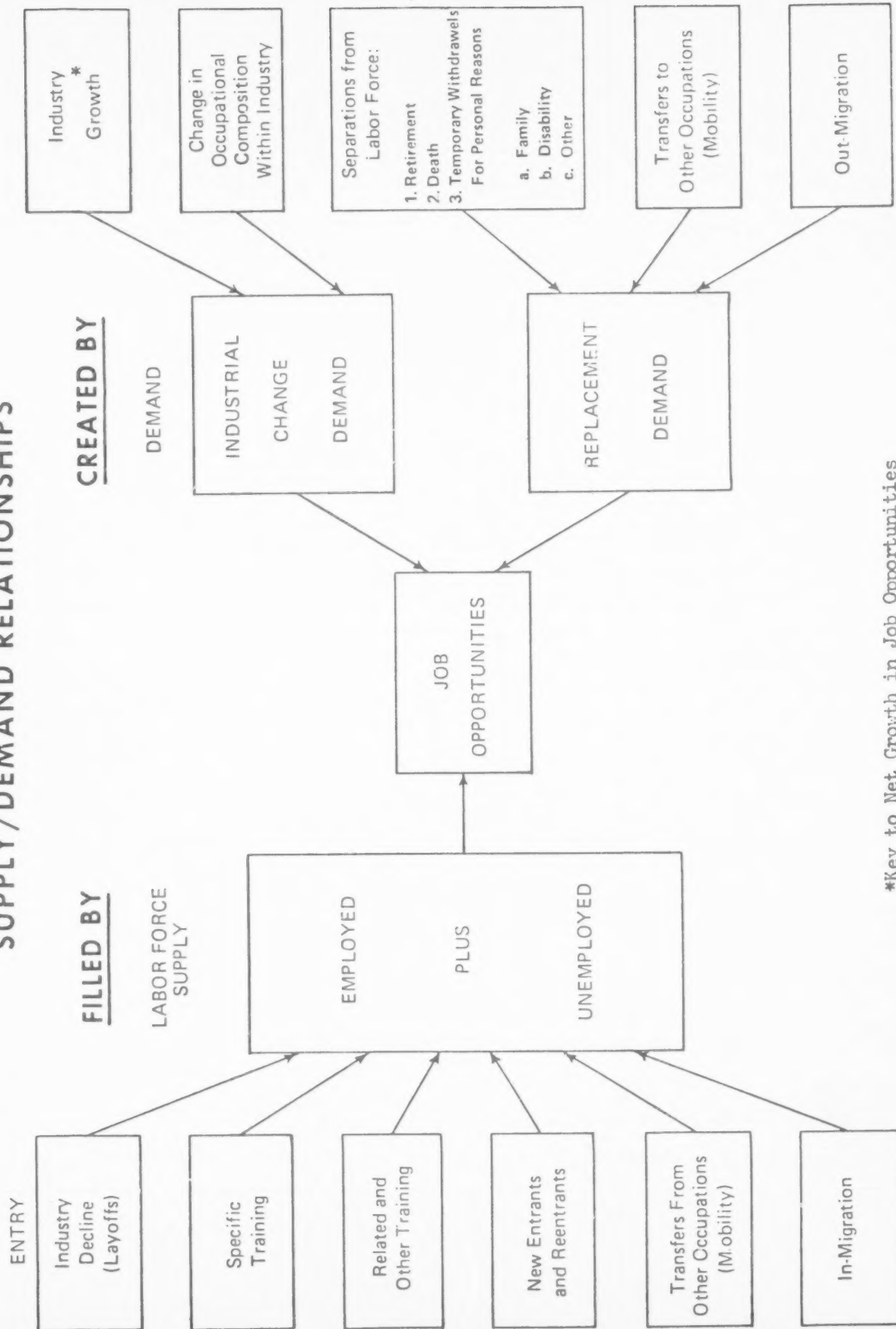
Job opportunities created by demand can be divided into two categories - "industrial change demand" and "replacement demand." Industrial change demand creates job opportunities in newly opened jobs while replacement demand creates job opportunities in existing jobs. The key to a healthy economy is the gain in job opportunities caused by industrial growth, a component of industrial change demand.

The largest component of total demand is "mobility." This corresponds to the mobility in the labor force supply, except, in this case, the mobility is "transfer to other occupations" rather than "transfers from other occupations." It is important to note

that there is no net gain in employment or jobs created by mobility demand. The following example illustrates this point:

A bricklayer foreman retires, creating a replacement demand due to separation from the labor force. A "chain reaction" or mobility demand then occurs. The bricklayer foreman job opportunity (opening) is filled by a journeyman bricklayer, which in turn creates an opening for a journeyman bricklayer, which in turn is filled by a bricklayer apprentice, the opening of which is filled from elsewhere - either inside or outside the organization. As is evident, despite three openings filled, there was no net employment gain.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES SUPPLY/DEMAND RELATIONSHIPS



d. Occupational Trends and Outlook: 1976-1982

Occupational projections, covering 1976-1982, are based on the assumption that the economy in 1982 will be better than average relative to past trends covering 1960-1976. This means Pennsylvania would have an unemployment rate of 5.4 percent in 1982. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment (a count of jobs) would increase 9.6 percent from 1976 to 1982, but fall well short of the projected national increase of 17.3 percent. Pennsylvania's employment would still comprise a projected 5.3 percent of all jobs in the Nation in 1982.

Predicated, primarily, on current and past trends, changes are expected to occur in Pennsylvania's occupational/industrial employment levels. Several of the predominant trends include: an increasing demand for services, especially health services; heightened interest in mining soft coal as an "alternate" fuel source; higher productivity per worker, due to advanced technology; and declining farm employment.

Labor force separations - deaths, retirements, or withdrawals from the labor force for other reasons, such as women who withdraw because of family considerations - will create the majority of the total projected job openings. About 7 out of 10 of the 235,000 projected annual average job openings will result from labor force separations. Therefore, a large volume occupation with little or no growth can produce more total job openings than a relatively small volume occupation with rapid growth.

White collar jobs, from 1976 to 1982, will grow at about the same rate as the average for all jobs; 9.3 percent. Occupations included under white collar are professional and technical; managers and officials; salesworkers; and clerical workers.

Professional, technical and kindred workers have a projected growth of 77,300 or 11.0 percent and will account for 18 percent of all new jobs in Pennsylvania. In particular, occupations in the medical and health fields will show high rates of growth, due in part to expanding health insurance programs.

Manager and official employment is expected to increase by 32,000 or 9.4 percent. The trade, services, and manufacturing industry sectors will account for approximately two-thirds of all managers and officials in 1982.

Employment in sales occupations will expand at a much slower rate than the average for all occupations. Only one-sixth of the projected 5.0 increase will be attributable to growth. Bright spots in the field are stock and bond sales agents and real estate brokers.

Clerical workers, the largest employment group, represent over 18 percent of both all jobs and new jobs in Pennsylvania from 1976-1982.

Blue collar jobs will experience the lowest growth rate among the three broad categories, 8.0 percent, an indication of the effects of advanced technology which reduces the demand for labor by increasing individual productivity. Blue-collar workers will continue to account for a significant share of both total employment and annual average job openings - 38 and 31 percent, respectively.

Craft and kindred employment is predicated to increase at a 9.0 percent rate, slightly slower than average. The construction industry, greatly dependent on a healthy economy, will account for a large share of the sector's movement.

Operative, excluding transportation, and transportation equipment operative employment is expected to grow slower than average through 1982.

Little change in the total nonfarm laborers is anticipated.

Service occupations, one of the fastest growing fields, will expand at a noticeably higher than average rate, 14.8 percent. This rise translates into 90,000 new positions by 1982.

Farm employment, because of increased productivity due to improved management and advanced technology, should decline into 1982.

A brief discussion of selected individual occupations that rank in the "top twenty" based on total number of job openings and/or percentage growth between 1976 and 1982 follows.

Opportunities, generated by both growth and labor force separation, for secretaries, stenographers and general office clerks are excellent because they are essential to all industries in particular growth industries.

Sales clerk job prospects are due primarily to replacement need in existing jobs. Openings due to growth will be particularly weak through 1982.

Janitors and sextons job opportunities through 1982 should be substantial. They comprise approximately one half of all jobs in the fast expanding cleaning service segment.

The employment outlook for waiters and waitresses is expected to be quite good into 1982. Growth and labor force separations will share equally in new job prospects.

Employment prospects for guards are very good. Increased concern for serious crime and vandalism will heighten the need for security in and around plants, stores, banks, and recreation areas.

Sewers and stitchers job opportunities will be available because of a high rate of labor force separation, but will experience negligible actual growth.

Prospects for assemblers are good. However, job openings may be limited during some years since employment is concentrated in durable goods industries which are highly sensitive to changes in the overall economy.

Registered nurses' outlook is very good. Labor force separation along with substantial growth in the field will create a large number of openings. The extension of prepayment programs for hospitalization and medical care, the expansion of medical services and the increased interest in preventive medicine will account for a major share of the growth.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY JOBS
WITH MOST OPENINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA: 1976 - 1982
(Annual Average Job Openings)

By Annual Average Job Openings			By Percent Growth		
Occupations	Annual Average Openings	Due to Growth	Due to Labor Force Separations 1/	Occupations	Total Job Openings
1. Secretaries and Stenos	8,060	2,462	5,598	1. Instructors, reducing	669
2. Sales Clerks	7,342	932	6,410	2. Instructors, dance	172
3. Janitors and Sextons	6,620	1,592	5,028	3. Chiropractors	53
4. General Clerks, Office	5,872	1,603	4,269	4. Masseurs or Masseuses	21
5. Waiters/Waitresses	5,143	2,365	2,778	5. Derrick Operators, Petroleum and Gas	39
6. Guards	4,711	1,207	3,504	6. Punch Press Operators, Plastics	44
7. Sewers and Stitchers	4,331	512	3,819	7. Tire Finishers	42
8. Assemblers	3,948	1,727	2,221	8. Setters, Plastic Molding Machine	263
9. Bookkeepers	3,825	1,090	2,735	9. Tube Molders, Fiberglass	152
10. Registered Nurses	3,744	1,521	2,223	10. Drill Operators	75
11. Nurses Aides/Orderlies	3,179	1,275	1,904	11. Car Rental Clerks	258
12. Truck Drivers; Light, Heavy Trailer	3,036	1,322	1,714	12. Rental Car Delivery Wkrs.	53
13. Cooks, Exc. Private Household	2,920	1,127	1,793	13. Finishers, Hand	313
14. Typists	2,875	765	2,110	14. Bias Machine Operators	26
15. Cashiers	2,700	721	1,979	15. Trimmers, Plastics	30
16. Elementary School Teachers	2,508	36	2,472	16. Exterminators	327
17. Carpenters	2,017	965	1,052	17. Protective Signal Installers/Repairers	250
18. Production Packagers, Exc. Meat	1,763	442	1,321	18. Dredge Pipe Installers	24
19. Licensed Practical Nurses	1,655	548	1,107	19. Survey Wkrs.	294
20. Stock Clerks	1,601	445	1,156	20. Museum Technicians, Restorers	23
The 20 listed occupations comprise 33.2 percent of the total annual average job openings.			Average all occupations		
			9.6		
			430,385		

The 20 listed occupations comprise 33.2 percent of the total annual average job openings.

1/ Due to deaths, retirements, and other separations from the labor force. Does not include transfers out of occupations.

V. Characteristics and Trends in Total Unemployment and Outlook

a. Characteristics of the Unemployed.

In 1981, unemployment in Pennsylvania averaged 458,000, an increase of 7.8 percent over the previous year. The state's unemployment rate was 7.8 percent in 1980 and 8.4 percent in 1981. These rates exceeded the national unemployment rates of 7.1 percent in 1980 and 7.6 percent in 1981. The state rates for all age, sex and race breakouts were higher than the national rates.

The most serious problems continued to be among nonwhite and youth statewide as well as nationally. In 1981 nonwhites, representing 8.4 percent of Pennsylvania's total labor force, had an unemployment rate of approximately 18.1 percent compared with the previous year's rate of 17.4 percent.

The proportion of youth 16-19 years old in Pennsylvania's labor force dropped from 8.7 percent in 1980 to 8.2 percent in 1981. The unemployment rate for this group rose from 20.0 percent to 20.5 percent. However, the declining youth labor force, a result of the end of the post-war baby boom era, should eventually ease the competition for jobs normally held by youth.

The female unemployment rate rose from 7.7 percent in 1980 to 7.8 percent in 1981. The nonwhite female unemployment rate remained high at 17.1 percent, although this was a drop of .4 percent from 1980.

The unemployment rate among Vietnam-era veterans in 1981 was 7.7 percent. The unemployment situation for this group should show improvement as these veterans continue to readjust to civilian life and develop new or improved job skills.

The latest available unemployment data by occupational category reveal the highest unemployment rates among blue-collar workers (10.9) with nonfarm laborers (17.6), operatives (11.9) and transport equipment operatives (8.8) in the vanguard. Due to Pennsylvania's highly industrialized economy, these are the areas usually experiencing greatest unemployment during periods of high unemployment. The lower

rates were again among white-collar workers, with professional and technical having the lowest at 2.1 percent.

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AGE, MINORITY, AND VETERAN STATUS

Annual Average 1981

Sex, Age, Minority, and Veteran Status	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Percent Distribution		Unemployment Rate
				Labor Force	Employed	
Both Sexes						
1. Total	5,476,000	5,018,000	458,000	100.0	100.0	8.4%
2. White	5,017,400	4,642,200	375,200	91.6	92.5	7.5
3. Black	401,900	329,100	72,800	7.3	6.6	18.1
4. Other Races	56,700	46,700	10,000	1.0	0.9	17.6
5. Hispanic 1/	56,900	49,200	7,700	1.0	1.7	13.6
6. Minority Group 2/	515,500	425,000	90,500	9.4	19.8	17.5
7. Vietnam-Era Veteran 3/	379,800	350,600	29,200	6.9	6.4	7.7
Age						
8. 16 to 19 years	450,600	358,400	92,200	8.2	7.1	20.5
9. 20 to 21 years	301,500	252,900	48,600	5.5	5.0	16.1
Female						
10. Total	2,299,000	2,119,000	180,000	100.0	100.0	7.8
Percent of Both						
Sexes						
11. White	42.0	42.2	39.3	---	---	---
12. Black	2,084,400	1,941,200	143,200	90.7	91.6	6.9
13. Other Races	188,000	156,000	32,000	8.2	7.4	17.0
14. Hispanic 1/	26,600	21,800	4,800	1.2	1.0	18.0
15. Minority Group 2/	19,900	17,600	2,300	0.9	0.8	11.6
16. Vietnam-Era Veteran 3/	234,500	195,400	39,100	10.2	9.2	16.6

Footnotes:

1/ Hispanic Persons are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin.

2/ Sum of black, other races, and Hispanic.

3/ Data limited to veterans ages 25 to 39 years. Vietnam-Era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975.

All data on 1981 benchmarks.

Items may not add to totals due to rounding.

PENNSYLVANIA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR 16-19 AND 20-21 YEAR OLDS
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: ANNUAL AVERAGE 1981

COUNTY	16-19 YEAR OLDS				20-21 YEAR OLDS			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Adams	3,050.	2,300.	750.	24.7	2,150.	1,900.	275.	12.5
Allegheny	51,250.	41,800.	9,450.	18.4	35,475.	30,025.	5,450.	15.4
Armstrong	3,000.	2,550.	450.	15.2	1,825.	1,375.	450.	24.5
Beaver	7,475.	5,875.	1,600.	21.3	4,750.	4,025.	725.	15.3
Bedford	1,750.	1,375.	400.	22.3	1,100.	850.	240.	22.0
Berks	11,875.	8,725.	3,150.	26.5	7,800.	6,675.	1,125.	14.5
Blair	5,325.	4,125.	1,200.	22.4	3,050.	2,375.	675.	22.3
Bradford	2,600.	2,175.	400.	15.5	1,450.	1,250.	200.	14.0
Bucks	20,700.	16,400.	4,325.	20.9	11,850.	9,725.	2,125.	17.9
Butler	6,325.	5,525.	800.	12.5	4,450.	3,650.	775.	17.7
Cambria	7,100.	6,025.	1,075.	15.2	5,075.	4,225.	825.	16.5
Cameron	250.	200.	25.	12.4	125.	100.	25.	17.9
Carbon	1,825.	1,250.	575.	31.6	1,100.	825.	275.	24.7
Centre	4,925.	4,375.	525.	10.9	4,475.	4,100.	375.	8.2
Chester	13,925.	11,625.	2,300.	16.5	8,350.	7,350.	1,000.	11.9
Clarion	2,425.	2,050.	375.	15.5	1,450.	1,275.	175.	11.9
Clearfield	3,275.	2,400.	850.	26.4	1,950.	1,500.	450.	23.2
Clinton	1,825.	1,550.	275.	15.1	1,425.	1,175.	225.	16.5
Columbia	3,000.	2,375.	625.	21.1	2,425.	2,125.	325.	12.9
Crawford	3,650.	3,225.	425.	11.5	2,375.	2,025.	350.	14.9
Cumberland	7,900.	6,950.	950.	12.1	5,775.	5,250.	525.	9.1
Dauphin	8,425.	7,200.	1,225.	14.4	5,600.	4,975.	625.	11.3
Delaware	24,675.	20,875.	3,800.	15.4	15,275.	13,200.	2,075.	13.6
Elk	1,550.	1,225.	325.	20.3	900.	750.	150.	16.9
Erie	12,100.	10,100.	2,000.	16.6	8,450.	7,300.	1,150.	13.6
Fayette	5,775.	4,425.	1,350.	23.4	3,600.	2,875.	750.	20.5
Forest	200.	175.	25.	8.9	100.	75.	25.	16.7
Franklin	4,475.	3,725.	750.	16.8	2,650.	2,275.	375.	14.3
Fulton	450.	325.	125.	28.2	275.	225.	50.	21.4
Greene	1,550.	1,325.	225.	15.0	950.	825.	125.	13.7
Huntingdon	1,775.	1,325.	450.	25.8	1,275.	1,025.	250.	19.9
Indiana	3,700.	3,225.	475.	12.9	4,125.	3,700.	425.	10.4
Jefferson	1,875.	1,400.	450.	24.5	1,125.	875.	250.	21.4
Juniata	725.	475.	225.	32.5	425.	325.	125.	27.0
Lackawanna	8,700.	7,225.	1,475.	16.9	6,000.	5,175.	825.	13.8
Lancaster	15,075.	13,050.	2,025.	13.5	10,500.	9,650.	850.	8.1
Lawrence	4,175.	3,450.	725.	17.4	2,975.	2,600.	375.	12.4
Lebanon	4,150.	3,125.	1,025.	24.5	2,600.	2,175.	425.	16.3
Lehigh	10,075.	8,150.	1,925.	19.2	6,900.	5,800.	1,125.	16.2
Luzerne	12,525.	9,325.	3,200.	25.6	7,900.	6,350.	1,525.	19.5
Lycoming	4,775.	3,650.	1,133.	23.7	3,100.	2,475.	625.	19.9
McKean	1,950.	1,600.	350.	17.8	1,075.	850.	225.	21.1
Mercer	5,450.	4,800.	650.	12.1	3,875.	3,400.	475.	12.4
Mifflin	1,725.	1,325.	400.	22.9	1,000.	775.	225.	21.7
Morroe	2,775.	2,300.	475.	17.4	1,900.	1,675.	250.	12.5
Montgomery	26,575.	21,400.	5,175.	19.4	15,350.	13,000.	2,350.	15.3
Montour	650.	525.	100.	17.5	400.	325.	75.	19.3
Northampton	9,025.	7,375.	1,650.	18.2	6,700.	5,875.	800.	12.0
Northumberland	3,500.	2,650.	850.	24.2	2,075.	1,550.	525.	25.5
Perry	1,275.	1,000.	275.	21.7	775.	650.	125.	15.9
Philadelphia	52,000.	35,000.	17,000.	32.7	40,525.	32,050.	8,475.	20.9
Pike	575.	475.	75.	15.2	275.	250.	25.	10.8
Potter	700.	625.	75.	11.7	375.	300.	75.	17.0
Schuylkill	5,450.	4,025.	1,425.	26.0	3,250.	2,550.	700.	21.8
Snyder	1,550.	1,175.	375.	24.2	1,175.	1,000.	150.	13.7
Somerset	2,925.	2,275.	625.	21.8	1,875.	1,475.	400.	21.6
Sullivan	375.	325.	50.	12.2	175.	150.	25.	12.7
Susquehanna	1,450.	1,250.	225.	14.9	800.	700.	100.	12.8
Tioga	1,925.	1,700.	225.	12.1	1,275.	1,150.	125.	10.6
Union	1,700.	1,425.	275.	15.7	1,100.	950.	150.	13.1
Venango	2,425.	2,125.	300.	12.3	1,425.	1,225.	200.	13.9
Warren	1,700.	1,475.	250.	14.1	1,000.	850.	150.	14.0
Washington	7,475.	5,600.	1,875.	25.1	5,150.	4,150.	975.	19.2
Wayne	1,275.	1,050.	250.	18.7	675.	550.	125.	18.5
Westmoreland	13,200.	9,625.	3,600.	27.2	8,125.	6,150.	1,975.	24.3
Wyoming	1,000.	900.	75.	8.9	525.	450.	100.	17.2
York	11,825.	9,750.	2,075.	17.6	7,475.	6,375.	1,100.	14.6
PENNSYLVANIA	450,600.	358,400.	92,200.	20.5	301,000.	252,900.	43,600.	16.1
UNITED STATES	8,848,000.	7,115,000.	1,733,000.	19.6	6,010,000.	5,177,000.	833,000.	13.9

Data rounded to nearest 25. Rate computed using unrounded data.

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PENNSYLVANIA
ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS FOR FEMALES
1981 ANNUAL AVERAGE
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Rate	County	Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Rate
Adams	13.3	11.9	1.4	10.2	Lancaster	76.5	71.8	4.6	6.0
Allegheny	281.2	266.8	14.4	5.1	Lawrence	17.9	16.4	1.5	8.5
Armstrong	12.5	11.1	1.5	11.7	Lebanon	20.4	18.6	1.8	8.7
Beaver	38.2	36.3	1.9	4.9	Lehigh	56.5	52.6	3.9	7.0
Bedford	8.0	7.0	1.0	12.9	Luzerne	67.2	60.8	6.3	9.4
Berks	66.4	60.8	5.6	8.5	Lycoming	22.4	19.4	3.1	13.7
Blair	25.2	22.0	3.2	12.7	McKean	9.7	8.8	.9	9.2
Bradford	11.0	9.8	1.2	10.9	Mercer	23.1	21.2	1.9	8.1
Bucks	90.9	83.4	7.5	8.2	Mifflin	8.4	7.8	.7	7.9
Butler	25.2	22.6	2.5	10.1	Monroe	12.8	11.8	1.0	7.9
Cambria	31.0	28.8	2.2	7.1	Montgomery	125.1	116.1	9.0	7.2
Cameron	1.0	.8	.1	13.0	Montour	3.2	3.0	.3	7.9
Carbon	11.6	10.5	1.1	9.4	Northampton	46.0	42.6	3.4	7.4
Centre	19.3	17.9	1.4	7.4	Northumberland	19.6	17.8	1.8	9.2
Chester	59.5	55.4	4.0	6.8	Perry	7.7	7.2	.5	6.2
Clarion	7.2	6.6	.7	9.1	Philadelphia	350.5	319.3	31.2	8.9
Clearfield	16.3	14.7	1.6	9.8	Pike	3.4	3.1	.3	7.5
Clinton	6.5	5.7	.9	13.4	Potter	2.9	2.6	.3	10.1
Columbia	12.2	10.8	1.4	11.3	Schuylkill	28.6	25.6	3.0	10.6
Crawford	15.5	14.0	1.5	9.8	Snyder	6.0	5.6	.5	7.6
Cumberland	38.8	36.8	2.0	5.1	Somerset	13.7	12.9	.8	6.0
Dauphin	52.3	49.4	2.9	5.6	Sullivan	.9	.8	.1	12.3
Delaware	109.2	101.2	8.0	7.3	Susquehanna	7.3	6.6	.7	10.0
Elk	6.9	6.2	.7	10.1	Tioga	7.3	6.5	.8	10.8
Erie	52.4	46.8	5.6	10.7	Union	5.5	5.1	.4	7.3
Fayette	25.0	22.2	2.7	10.9	Venango	10.9	10.3	.6	5.9
Forest	.8	.8	.1	8.8	Warren	8.6	8.0	.6	7.4
Franklin	22.0	20.0	2.0	9.0	Washington	41.5	39.3	2.3	5.4
Fulton	2.5	2.3	.2	9.0	Wayne	6.5	6.0	.5	7.3
Greene	5.4	4.9	.5	9.2	Westmoreland	75.9	70.9	5.0	6.6
Huntingdon	7.0	6.0	1.0	14.5	Wyoming	4.0	3.5	.5	12.2
Indiana	18.3	16.5	1.8	9.7	York	60.6	56.2	4.3	7.1
Jefferson	8.7	7.9	.8	9.3	PENNSYLVANIA	229.9	211.9	180.0	7.8
Juniata	3.4	3.1	.3	8.0					
Lackawanna	44.3	40.6	3.7	8.4					

Data on 1981 Benchmarks.

Rates based on unrounded data.

Items may not add to totals due to rounding.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
FOR VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS, AGE 25-39 YEARS
1981 ANNUAL AVERAGE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Rate	County	Civilian Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Rate
Adams	1870	1710	160	8.5	Lancaster	8920	8440	480	5.4
Allegheny	49240	45950	3290	6.7	Lawrence	2990	2720	280	9.3
Armstrong	2440	2140	300	12.3	Lebanon	3040	2790	250	8.1
Beaver	6240	5850	390	6.3	Lehigh	9000	8300	700	7.7
Bedford	1240	1080	160	13.2	Luzerne	10710	9590	1120	10.4
Berks	3720	8030	680	7.8	Lycoming	3480	3070	410	11.7
Blair	4220	3730	490	11.5	McKean	1330	1220	110	8.4
Bradford	1760	1590	160	9.2	Mercer	4190	3840	350	8.4
Bucks	16790	15530	1270	7.5	Mifflin	1230	1110	130	10.2
Butler	3890	3490	400	10.4	Monroe	1520	1390	130	8.8
Cambria	5400	4720	670	12.5	Montgomery	20560	19190	1370	6.7
Cameron	320	280	40	11.1	Montour	420	390	30	8.0
Carbon	1660	1470	200	11.9	Northampton	6810	6250	560	8.2
Centre	3830	3550	270	7.2	Northumberland	3110	2800	310	10.0
Chester	8440	7940	510	6.0	Perry	860	800	60	6.9
Clarion	1000	900	90	9.3	Philadelphia	66560	61020	5530	8.3
Clearfield	2230	1980	250	11.0	Pike	280	260	20	7.7
Clinton	1110	960	150	13.5	Potter	590	530	60	9.8
Columbia	1700	1510	190	11.0	Schuylkill	4690	4220	480	10.1
Crawford	2800	2510	300	10.6	Snyder	860	780	80	8.8
Cumberland	5710	5410	300	5.2	Somerset	2210	1930	280	12.7
Dauphin	7320	6880	440	6.0	Sullivan	160	140	20	11.3
Delaware	21500	20050	1460	6.8	Susquehanna	1030	1000	90	8.4
Elk	900	820	80	8.4	Tioga	1170	1050	110	9.6
Erie	9270	8380	890	9.6	Union	860	800	70	7.5
Fayette	4710	4160	550	11.6	Venango	1940	1790	150	7.7
Forest	110	100	10	10.2	Warren	1330	1240	90	6.8
Franklin	2900	2680	220	7.5	Washington	6680	6170	510	7.6
Fulton	230	210	30	10.7	Wayne	820	740	70	8.8
Greene	820	730	80	9.9	Westmoreland	11980	10920	1050	8.8
Huntingdon	1020	890	140	13.5	Wyoming	800	710	90	11.5
Indiana	2250	2060	190	8.6	York	8310	7700	610	7.4
Jefferson	1420	1290	130	9.5	PENNSYLVANIA	379800	350600	29200	7.7
Juniata	290	260	40	12.0					
Lackawanna	7990	7260	740	9.2					

Data are on 1981 Benchmarks.

Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

The rate of unemployment is calculated from unrounded data.

SOURCE: Labor Market Analysis, Pa. Office of Employment Security.

PENNSYLVANIA

Employment Status by Occupation: 1980 Annual Average

	Total Employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						
		Total	Profess- ional and Technical	Managers and admin- istrators except farm	Sales Workers	Clerical Workers	Total	Craft and Kindred Workers	Operatives except Transport	Transport Equipment Operatives	Nonfarm Laborers	Service Workers	Farm Workers
Emp.	5,009,000	2,505,000	801,000	493,000	298,000	913,000	1,790,000	678,000	665,000	208,000	239,000	668,000	46,000
Unemp.	425,000	91,000	17,000	14,000	11,000	49,000	219,000	58,000	90,000	20,000	51,000	57,000	2,000
Unemp. Rate	7.8	3.5	2.1	2.8	3.6	5.1	10.9	7.4	11.9	8.8	17.6	7.9	4.2

Occupational Percentage Distribution of Employment by Sex and Race: 1980 Annual Average

Total	100.0	50.0	16.0	9.8	6.0	18.2	35.7	13.5	13.3	4.2	4.8	13.3	0.9
Male	100.0	41.0	15.8	12.9	5.4	7.0	49.4	21.9	13.5	6.6	7.4	8.3	1.2
Female	100.0	62.8	16.2	5.5	6.8	34.3	16.2	1.5	13.0	1/	1.1	20.5	1/
Both Sexes													
White	100.0	50.7	16.3	10.2	6.0	18.1	35.8	13.9	13.2	4.2	4.5	12.6	1.0
Black & Other	100.0	42.3	12.0	5.4	5.2	19.6	35.3	9.0	14.6	4.2	7.4	22.5	1/

1/ Less than 1.0 percent.

NOTE: Items may not add to totals because of rounding.

Unemployed persons with no previous work experience are not shown separately but are included in total.

Table 32

b. Trends and Outlook in Unemployment

Movements in recent unemployment data combined with anticipated economic improvement point to lower unemployment in fiscal year 1983. Unemployment in Pennsylvania climbed to historic highs by early 1982 in what may prove to be the worst recession since the 1930's depression. After peaking at 610,000 in January, representing 11.2 percent of the labor force, unemployment has been backing off slowly into the midyear.

During the remainder of 1982 and into 1983, unemployment should continue to decline, albeit slowly. This will be supported by higher industrial production resulting from slow, consumer led economic improvement. Recent industrial production has been hovering near historic lows, dragging down employment levels and the length of the average workweek. As production levels begin to respond to greater demand, the average workweek will begin to lengthen, delaying significant improvement in employment levels. The length of the average manufacturing workweek fell to 38.1 hours in July 1980 and again in April and May 1982 as employers attempted to maintain employment levels while cutting back production. These were the lowest average weekly hours in manufacturing since 1964. As production levels begin to improve, employers will first increase the number of hours worked by employees on board before hiring new workers. By yearend, the average workweek should rise solidly above 39 hours, allowing for more rapid employment gains and consequently, more rapid unemployment declines in 1983.

On the longer term, several factors should support lower unemployment levels. Long term economic improvement, discussed in the "Economic Developments and Outlook" section of this report, should support higher employment levels in Pennsylvania and consequently lower unemployment as the decade progresses. Another very significant factor will be much slower labor force growth by the end of the decade. During the 1970's, Pennsylvania's labor force grew by an average 60,400 workers per year while employment expanded by only 39,700 per year. The shortfall landed in the

unemployed ranks. Most of the rapid labor force growth resulted from post-war baby boom babies reaching working age. Pennsylvania's working age population expanded at an average 67,500 per year during the decade. By the end of the current decade, working age population growth will have tapered off to less than 25,000 per year. Another factor which accelerated labor force growth during the past decade was the tremendous influx of women into the labor force. This resulted from the need for a second family paycheck to combat inflation and the need of women to escape the typical housewife role. During the remainder of this decade, this socio-economic shift should continue, but at a lesser rate. Combining this with slower working age population growth will result in much slower labor force growth during the balance of the decade. In fact, if employment growth can continue at its recent pace, it will outstrip labor force growth later in the decade, overcoming excessively high unemployment levels.

In short, unemployment is expected to improve slowly through the balance of 1982, and then more rapidly during 1983. Unemployment should ease from the 550,000 plus levels of early 1982 to levels solidly below 500,000 in calendar 1983. Later in the decade, a shift to slower labor force growth, below Pennsylvania's ability to create new jobs, combined with an improved economic environment, should reduce unemployment to much more acceptable levels.

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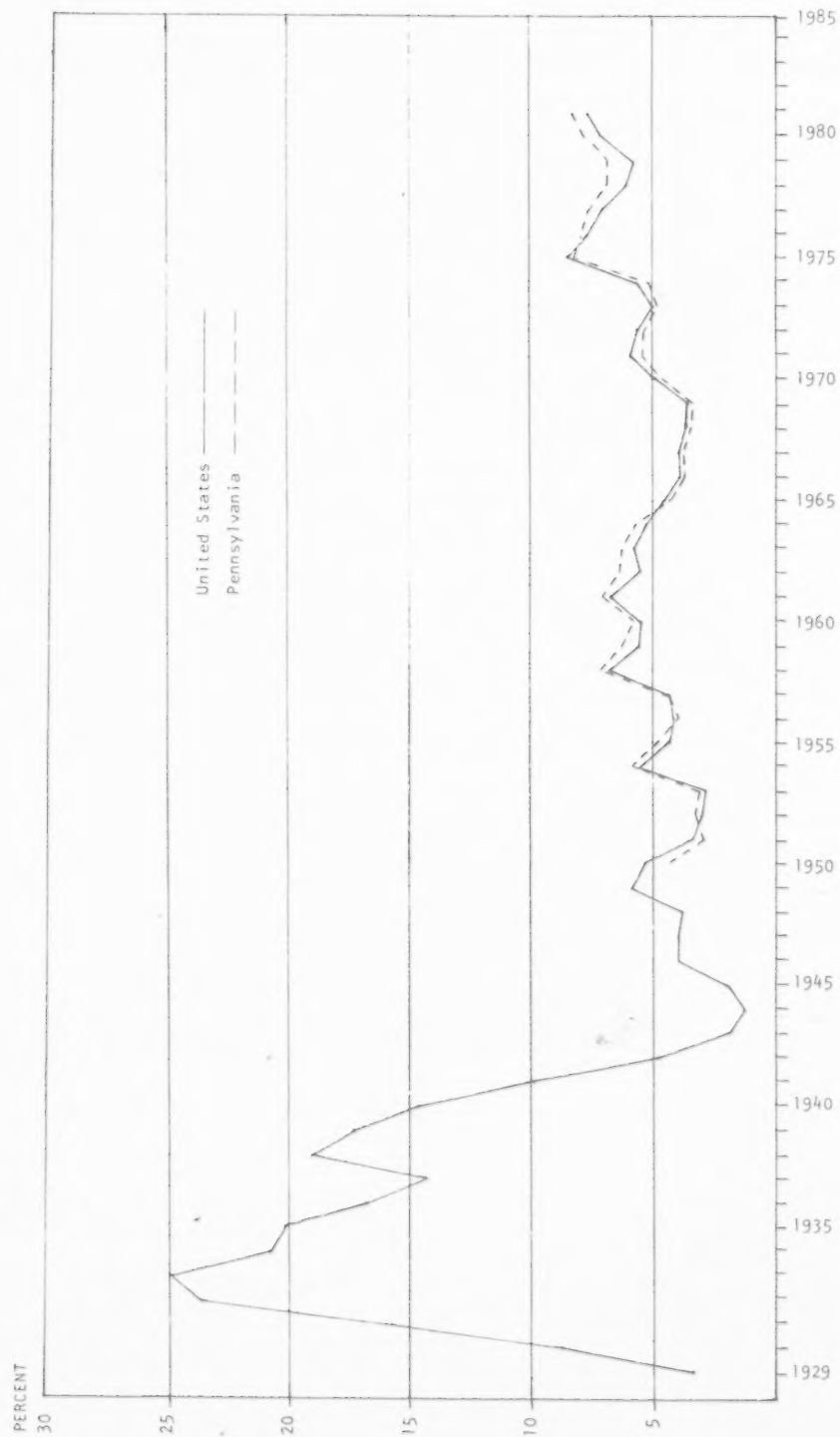
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1950-1981 PENNSYLVANIA AND U.S. ANNUAL AVERAGES

(Thousands)

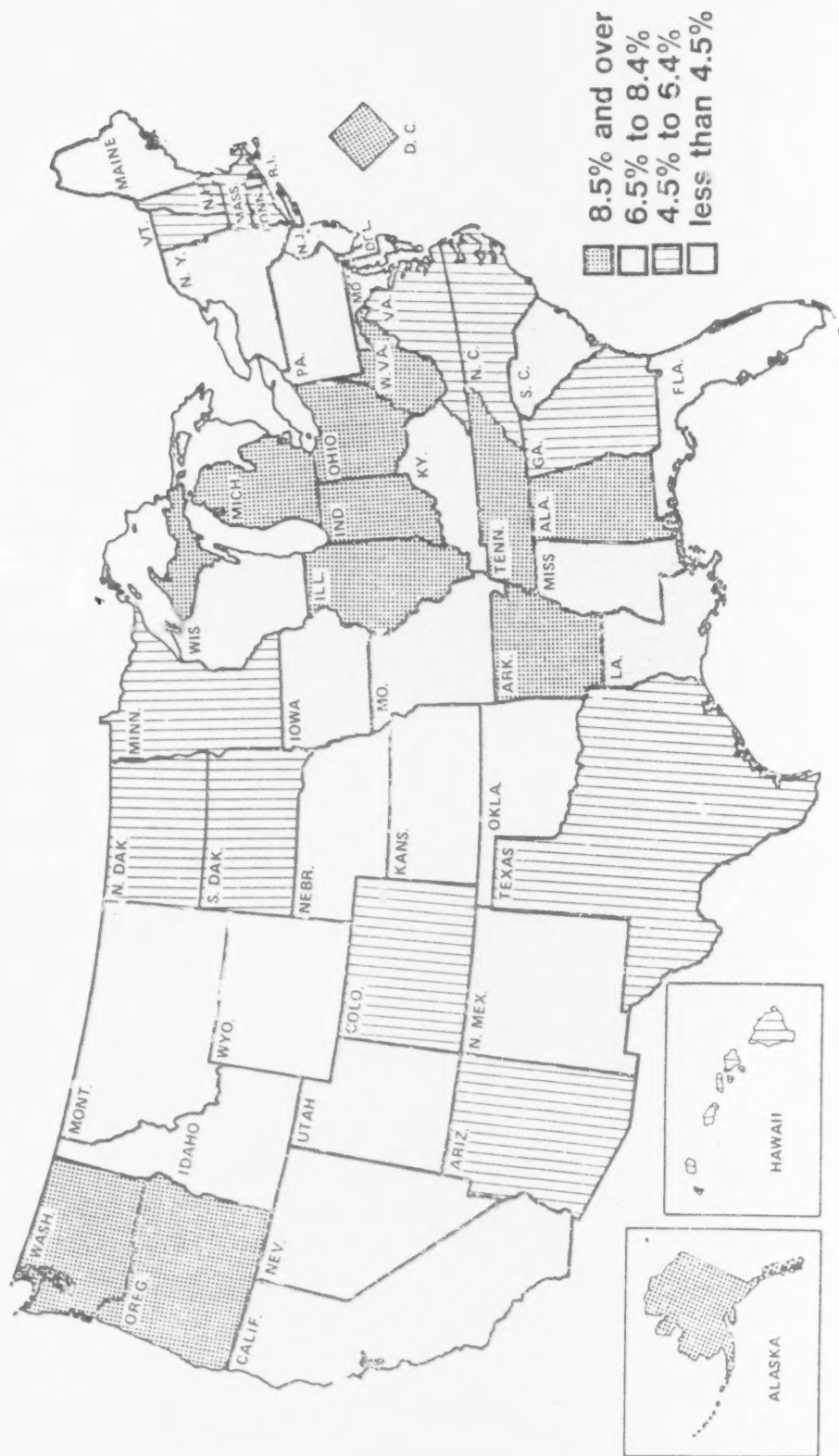
YEAR	PENNSYLVANIA				UNITED STATES			
	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate %	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate %
1950	4,221	4,039	182	4.3	62,208	58,918	3,288	5.3
1951	4,339	4,215	124	2.9	62,017	59,961	2,055	3.3
1952	4,324	4,185	139	3.2	62,138	60,250	1,883	3.0
1953	4,414	4,280	134	3.0	63,015	61,179	1,834	2.9
1954	4,327	4,080	249	5.8	63,643	60,109	3,532	5.5
1955	4,360	4,147	213	4.9	65,023	62,170	2,852	4.4
1956	4,400	4,228	173	3.9	66,552	63,799	2,750	4.1
1957	4,444	4,254	191	4.3	66,929	64,071	2,859	4.3
1958	4,415	4,095	320	7.2	67,639	63,036	4,602	6.8
1959	4,398	4,122	276	6.3	68,369	64,630	3,740	5.5
1960	4,413	4,162	252	5.7	69,628	65,778	3,852	5.5
1961	4,389	4,081	308	7.0	70,459	65,746	4,714	6.7
1962	4,393	4,110	283	6.4	70,614	66,702	3,911	5.5
1963	4,367	4,090	277	6.3	71,833	67,762	4,070	5.7
1964	4,399	4,155	244	5.6	73,091	69,305	3,786	5.2
1965	4,458	4,264	194	4.3	74,455	71,088	3,366	4.5
1966	4,565	4,402	163	3.6	75,770	72,895	2,875	3.8
1967	4,637	4,467	170	3.7	77,347	74,372	2,975	3.8
1968	4,634	4,475	159	3.4	78,737	75,920	2,817	3.6
1969	4,720	4,566	154	3.3	80,734	77,902	2,832	3.5
1970	4,830	4,612	218	4.5	82,771	78,678	4,093	4.9
1971	4,813	4,553	261	5.4	84,382	79,367	5,016	5.9
1972	4,884	4,620	265	5.4	87,034	82,153	4,882	5.6
1973	4,999	4,756	242	4.8	89,429	85,064	4,365	4.9
1974	5,052	4,792	259	5.1	91,949	86,794	5,156	5.6
1975	5,096	4,672	423	8.3	93,775	85,846	7,929	8.5
1976	5,127	4,721	407	7.9	96,158	88,752	7,406	7.7
1977	5,205	4,804	401	7.7	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1
1978	5,303	4,936	367	6.9	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1
1979	5,358	4,988	370	6.9	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8
1980	5,434	5,009	425	7.8	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1
1981	5,476	5,018	458	8.4	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6

Chart 5

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1929 - 1981



Unemployment Rates by State, 1981* Annual Average



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 1982

* These estimates incorporate population counts from the 1980 Decennial Census.

STATES RANKED ON BASIS OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1981 & 1980 ANNUAL AVERAGES

(U.S. Included for Comparative Purposes)

STATE	1981		1980		STATE	1981		1980	
	Rank	Rate %	Rank	Rate %		Rank	Rate %	Rank	Rate %
Michigan	1	12.3	1	12.6	New Mexico	26	7.3	18	7.4
Alabama	2	10.7	5	8.8	Maine	27	7.2	12	7.7
West Virginia	2	10.7	4	9.4	Nevada	28	7.1	32	6.2
Indiana	4	10.1	2	9.6	Iowa	29	6.9	37	5.7
Oregon	5	9.9	8	8.2	Montana	29	6.9	34	6.0
Ohio	6	9.6	6	8.4	Florida	31	6.8	34	6.0
Washington	7	9.5	16	7.5	Utah	32	6.7	32	6.2
Alaska	8	9.3	2	9.6	Georgia	33	6.4	29	6.4
Arkansas	9	9.1	14	7.6	Massachusetts	33	6.4	39	5.6
Tennessee	9	9.1	19	7.2	North Carolina	33	6.4	28	6.6
Illinois	11	8.5	7	8.3	Connecticut	36	6.2	36	5.9
Kentucky	12	8.4	9	8.1	Arizona	37	6.1	26	6.7
Louisiana	12	8.4	26	6.7	Virginia	37	6.1	42	5.1
South Carolina	12	8.4	24	6.9	Vermont	39	5.7	29	6.4
PENNSYLVANIA	12	8.4	11	7.8	Colorado	40	5.5	39	5.6
Mississippi	16	8.3	16	7.5	Minnesota	40	5.5	37	5.7
Delaware	17	7.9	12	7.7	Hawaii	42	5.4	43	5.0
Wisconsin	18	7.8	22	7.0	Texas	43	5.3	41	5.3
Missouri	19	7.7	22	7.0	South Dakota	44	5.1	46	4.7
Idaho	20	7.6	10	7.9	New Hampshire	45	5.0	46	4.7
New York	21	7.6	14	7.6	North Dakota	45	5.0	44	4.9
Rhode Island	21	7.6	19	7.2	Kansas	47	4.2	48	4.4
UNITED STATES		7.6		7.1	Nebraska	48	4.1	49	4.0
California	23	7.4	25	6.8	Wyoming	48	4.1	50	3.9
Maryland	24	7.3	29	6.4	Oklahoma	50	3.6	45	4.8
New Jersey	24	7.3	19	7.2					

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

PENNSYLVANIA/UNITED STATES
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE, SEX, RACE

1981 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	<u>Pennsylvania</u>	<u>United States</u>
<u>TOTAL, 16 years and over</u>	8.4	7.6
Males	8.8	7.4
Females	7.8	7.9
16-19 years	20.5	19.6
20-24 years	14.3	12.3
25-44 years	7.0	6.3
45 years and over	4.6	3.9
<u>WHITE</u>		
<u>Total, 16 years and over</u>	7.5	6.7
Males	7.9	6.5
Females	6.9	6.9
16-19 years, both sexes	18.5	17.3
<u>NONWHITE</u>		
<u>Total, 16 years and over</u>	18.1	14.3
Males	18.9	14.3
Females	17.1	14.4
16-19 years, both sexes	39.0	38.4

RANK ^{1/} AND RECENT UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET AREAS
CALENDAR YEARS: 1980 and 1981

(U.S. and Pennsylvania included for comparative purposes)

1981 Annual Averages				1980 Annual Averages			
Labor Market Areas	Rank	Rate %	Number Unemployed (000's)	Labor Market Areas	Rank	Rate %	Number Unemployed (000's)
Huntingdon	1	14.0	2.5	Lock Haven-Renovo	1	15.9	2.6
Lock Haven-Renovo	1	14.0	2.2	Bedford	2	13.9	2.6
Bedford	3	13.6	2.7	Emporium	3	13.0	0.3
Johnstown	4	12.9	13.9	Clearfield-DuBois	4	12.0	5.3
Kittanning-Ford City	5	12.7	3.9	Williamsport	4	12.0	6.4
Williamsport	6	12.1	6.5	Uniontown-Connellsville	6	11.9	7.1
Tunkhannock	7	12.0	1.2	Kittanning-Ford City	6	11.9	3.7
Uniontown-Connellsville	7	12.0	7.1	Dushore-Laporte	8	11.8	0.3
Alticon	9	11.9	7.0	Johnstown	8	11.8	13.0
Emporium	10	11.6	0.3	Tunkhannock	10	11.5	1.2
Clearfield-DuBois	10	11.6	5.1	Huntingdon	11	11.3	1.8
Meadville	12	11.4	3.5	St. Marys	12	10.7	1.9
Berwick-Bloomsburg	12	11.4	3.3	Punxsutawney	12	10.7	2.3
Dushore-Laporte	14	11.3	0.2	New Castle	14	10.5	4.3
Lewistown	15	11.2	3.1	Coudersport	14	10.5	0.8
Butler	16	10.7	6.6	Lewistown	16	10.3	2.8
Pottsville	17	10.5	7.1	Pottsville	17	10.1	6.8
Waynesburg	18	10.3	1.4	Wellsboro	18	9.8	1.7
Coudersport	19	10.2	0.7	Berwick-Bloomsburg	18	9.8	2.8
Northeast	20	10.1	29.3	Northeast	18	9.8	28.3
Wellsboro	21	10.0	1.8	Clarion	21	9.6	1.7
Erie	22	9.9	12.4	Altoona	22	9.5	5.7
Punxsutawney	23	9.6	2.0	Susquehanna County ^{2/}	23	9.4	1.6
Clarion	23	9.6	1.7	Sayre-Athens-Towanda	24	9.3	2.4
New Castle	23	9.6	4.1	Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel	24	9.3	7.5
Sunbury-Shamokin-Mt. Carmel	25	9.5	7.8	Waynesburg	26	9.1	1.2
Sayre-Athens-Towanda	26	9.5	2.5	Meadville	26	9.1	2.9
Indiana	28	8.9	3.9	Butler	26	9.1	5.6
Susquehanna County ^{2/}	29	9.8	1.6	Erie	26	9.1	11.5
Sharon-Farrell	30	8.7	4.8	Honesdale-Matamoras	30	8.6	2.1
St. Marys	30	8.7	1.5	Indiana	31	8.4	3.5
Bradford	30	8.7	2.0	Oil City-Franklin-Titusville	32	7.9	2.8
Oil City-Franklin-Titusville	33	8.5	3.0	PENNSYLVANIA		7.8	417.0
Honesdale-Matamoras	34	8.4	2.0	Sharon-Farrell	33	7.8	4.2
Lebanon	34	8.4	4.2	Bradford	33	7.8	1.8
PENNSYLVANIA		8.4	458.0	Reading	35	7.5	11.6
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	36	8.3	26.1	Pittsburgh	36	7.2	73.0
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	37	8.1	4.8	Chambersburg-Waynesboro	36	7.2	4.2
Reading	37	8.1	12.9	UNITED STATES		7.1	7448.0
York	39	7.9	14.1	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	38	7.0	21.0
UNITED STATES		7.6	8273.0	Lebanon	38	7.0	3.5
Philadelphia	40	7.5	164.7	York	40	6.9	12.0
Pittsburgh	41	7.4	76.4	Philadelphia	41	6.8	146.0
Warren	42	7.1	1.5	Warren	42	6.6	1.4
State College-Bellefonte	43	6.8	3.2	State College-Bellefonte	43	6.3	2.9
Harrisburg	44	6.0	14.1	Harrisburg	44	5.8	12.6
Lancaster	45	5.6	10.2	Lancaster	45	5.4	9.6

^{1/} Pennsylvania's 45 labor market areas ranked on basis of rate of unemployment.

All data on 1981 benchmarks.

^{2/} Part of Binghamton, New York Labor Market Area.

RANK^{1/} AND ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR 1980 AND 1981

(U.S. and Pennsylvania Included for Comparative Purposes)

COUNTIES	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1981			COUNTIES	ANNUAL AVERAGE 1980		
	RANK	RATE	Number Unemp. (000's)		RANK	RATE	Number Unemp. (000's)
Huntingdon	1	14.0	2.5	Clinton	1	15.9	2.6
Clinton	1	14.0	2.2	Bedford	2	13.9	2.6
Bedford	3	13.6	2.7	Cameron	3	13.0	0.3
Somerset	4	13.1	4.3	Lycoming	4	12.0	6.4
Cambria	5	12.9	9.6	Armstrong	5	11.9	3.7
Armstrong	6	12.7	3.9	Fayette	5	11.9	7.1
Juniata	7	12.6	1.0	Cambria	5	11.9	9.2
Carbon	8	12.3	3.4	Sullivan	8	11.8	0.3
Lycoming	9	12.1	6.5	Clearfield	8	11.8	4.6
Wyoming	10	12.0	1.2	Wyoming	10	11.5	1.2
Fayette	10	12.0	7.1	Somerset	10	11.5	3.8
Blair	12	11.9	7.0	Juniata	12	11.3	0.9
Cameron	13	11.6	0.3	Huntingdon	12	11.3	1.0
Columbia	14	11.4	3.3	Elk	14	10.7	1.9
Clearfield	14	11.4	4.5	Jefferson	14	10.7	2.3
Sullivan	16	11.3	0.2	Potter	16	10.5	0.6
Forest	16	11.3	0.2	Lawrence	16	10.5	4.3
Crawford	18	11.0	4.1	Luzerne	18	10.4	16.2
Luzerne	19	10.8	16.8	Northumberland	19	10.2	4.6
Mifflin	20	10.7	2.1	Schuylkill	20	10.1	6.8
Butler	20	10.7	6.6	Tioga	21	9.8	1.7
Fulton	22	10.6	0.7	Mifflin	21	9.8	1.9
Schuylkill	23	10.5	7.1	Columbia	21	9.8	2.8
Northumberland	24	10.4	4.7	Monroe	24	9.7	2.6
Greene	25	10.3	1.4	Clarion	25	9.6	1.7
Potter	26	10.2	0.7	Carbon	25	9.6	2.5
Tioga	27	10.0	1.8	Blair	27	9.5	5.7
Erie	28	9.9	12.4	Susquehanna	28	9.4	1.6
Lawrence	29	9.6	4.1	Bradford	29	9.3	2.4
Jefferson	29	9.6	2.0	Crawford	29	9.3	3.5
Clarion	29	9.6	1.7	Fulton	31	9.2	0.6
Lackawanna	32	9.5	3.7	Montour	32	9.1	0.7
Bradford	32	9.5	2.5	Greene	32	9.1	1.2
Westmoreland	34	9.1	16.6	Butler	32	9.1	5.6
Monroe	34	9.1	2.8	Erie	32	9.1	11.5
Wayne	36	9.0	1.4	Lackawanna	36	9.0	9.5
Snyder	36	9.0	1.4	Westmoreland	36	9.0	15.6
Indiana	38	8.9	3.9	Wayne	38	8.7	1.5
Susquehanna	39	8.8	1.6	Pike	39	8.6	0.6
Adams	39	8.8	2.9	Indiana	40	8.4	3.5
Mercer	41	8.7	4.8	Washington	40	8.4	8.0
McKean	41	8.7	2.0	Snyder	42	8.2	1.1
Elk	41	8.7	1.5	Forest	43	8.1	0.2
Philadelphia	44	8.6	68.7	McKean	44	7.8	1.8
Northampton	45	8.5	9.5	Mercer	44	7.8	4.2
PENNSYLVANIA		8.4	458.0	PENNSYLVANIA		7.8	417.0
Montour	46	8.4	0.6	Union	46	7.7	1.1
Lebanon	46	8.4	4.2	Perry	47	7.6	1.3
Berks	48	8.1	12.9	Philadelphia	47	7.6	61.4
Venango	49	8.0	2.1	Berks	49	7.5	11.6
Lehigh	49	8.0	10.6	Venango	50	7.4	2.0
Washington	51	7.9	7.9	Beaver	51	7.3	6.8
Franklin	52	7.8	4.2	Adams	52	7.2	2.3
Bucks	52	7.8	17.6	Centre	53	7.1	3.6
Union	54	7.7	1.1	Bucks	53	7.1	15.2
UNITED STATES		7.6	8273.0	UNITED STATES		7.1	7443.0
York	54	7.6	11.3	Lebanon	55	7.0	3.5
Pike	56	7.4	0.6	Franklin	55	7.0	3.7
Centre	56	7.4	3.8	Northampton	57	6.9	7.6
Perry	58	7.2	1.4	Lehigh	57	6.9	8.8
Warren	59	7.1	1.5	York	59	6.8	9.7
Delaware	60	7.0	18.2	Warren	60	6.6	1.4
Montgomery	61	6.9	20.5	Allegheny	61	6.5	42.5
Allegheny	61	6.9	45.9	Montgomery	62	6.3	17.9
Beaver	63	6.5	6.0	Dauphin	63	6.0	6.9
Dauphin	64	6.2	7.6	Delaware	64	5.8	15.0
Chester	64	6.2	9.0	Chester	65	5.7	7.7
Lancaster	66	5.6	10.2	Lancaster	66	5.4	9.6
Cumberland	67	5.4	5.1	Cumberland	67	5.0	4.4

1/ Pennsylvania's 67 counties ranked on basis of unemployment rate.

All data are on 1981 benchmarks.

Rates are based on unrounded data.

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR SURPLUS AREAS
ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE
FROM JUNE 1, 1982 THROUGH MAY 31, 1983

<u>Counties</u>		
Armstrong County	Greene County	Adams County (Effective 8/5/82)
Beaver County	Huntingdon County	Wayne County (Effective 7/1/82)
Bedford County	Jefferson County	York County (Effective 8/5/82)
Bradford County	Juniata County	
Butler County	Lawrence County	
Cambria County	Lycoming County	
Cameron County	Mifflin County	
Carbon County	Monroe County	
Clarion County	Northumberland County	
Clearfield County	Potter County	
Clinton County	Schuylkill County	
Columbia County	Somerset County	
Crawford County	Sullivan County	
Elk County	Susquehanna County	
Fayette County	Tioga County	
Forest County	Westmoreland County	
Fulton County	Wyoming County	

Balance of Counties

Balance of Blair County	-	Blair County less Altoona City
Balance of Lackawanna County	-	Lackawanna County less Scranton City
Balance of Luzerne County	-	Luzerne County less Wilkes-Barre City

Cities and Townships

Altoona City	-in Blair County
Erie City	-in Erie County
Reading City	-in Berks County
Wilkes-Barre City	-in Luzerne County
Bristol Township	-in Bucks County

The above areas have been classified by the U.S. Department of Labor as labor surplus areas for purposes of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4B (DMP-4B) and Executive Orders 12073 and 10582 (implementing the Buy American Act). Employers in such designated areas are eligible for preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts under these Acts or Orders.

To be classified as a labor surplus area a city or township must have (1) a population of 50,000 or more in 1980 Census or in any official annual updates of census estimates and (2) have an unemployment rate of 1.2 times the national average during the reference period. Counties or balances of counties (counties less areas of 50,000 population), regardless of population size, that have unemployment rates of 1.2 times the national average during the reference period are also classified as labor surplus areas. The reference period will be an average of the previous two calendar years.

List will be revised and published in June of each year.

ANNUAL AVERAGE 1981



U.S. Unemployment Rate - 7.6%
Pennsylvania Unemployment Rate - 8.4%

VI. Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

Based on the 1981 sample of claims taken, the weekly average of claimants filing for some type of unemployment compensation was 200,000. This includes all those who filed for full and partial benefits under regular and extended duration programs, but does not include Federal programs.

The percentage of males filing fell from 66.4 percent in 1980 to 66.0 percent in 1981, mainly due to improvements in male-dominated industries. Approximately 34.0 percent of the 200,000 claimants were female, representing a .4 percent increase from last year. This is primarily attributable to increases in those industries and occupations that are female-dominated such as sales, clerical, and benchwork and processing.

Claimants continued to be concentrated in the younger age groups. Over one-half of claimants in 1981 were under 34 years old. The number under 45 years old decreased by 14.7 percent and the number 45 and over declined by 19.9 percent.

Approximately 31.0 percent of the 200,000 claimants were long-term filers (15 or more weeks). Fifty percent of all claimants filed for 9.4 weeks or more -- .4 weeks less than in 1980. The short-term unemployment distribution increased from 67.7 percent in 1980 to 69.0 percent in 1981. The number of claimants decreased in all manufacturing sectors except Chemicals, Petroleum & Coal. They also fell in all non-manufacturing industries except Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.

By broad occupational category, only Professional and Machine Trades showed an increase in the number of claimants. The most significant decrease was in Bench Work a 23.9 percent drop in claims. This category represented 11.7 percent of all claims.

Approximately 10.9 percent of total claims were filed by nonwhites -- .8 percent greater than last year. This increase is reflected in the rise of the nonwhite unemployment rate from 17.4 percent in 1980 to 18.1 percent in 1981.

In 1980, 36.4 percent of the applicants in the active files of the local employment offices had less than a high school education. This figure rose to 40.0 percent in 1981. The proportion of welfare recipients increased significantly from 48.9 percent in 1980 to 67.2 percent in 1981.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PENNSYLVANIA'S INSURED UNEMPLOYED

ANNUAL AVERAGE 1981

CHARACTERISTIC	TOTAL		MALE			FEMALE		
	Number (000's)	Distrib.	Number (000's)	Distrib.	of Total	Number (000's)	Distrib.	of Total
Both Sexes	200.0	100.0	131.9	100.0	66.0	68.1	100.0	34.0
Male	131.9	65.9	131.9	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Female	68.1	34.1	-	-	-	68.1	100.0	100.0
All Ages	200.0	100.0	131.9	100.0	66.0	68.1	100.0	34.0
Under 25	44.3	22.1	31.0	23.5	70.0	13.3	19.6	30.0
25-34	62.9	31.5	44.6	33.8	70.9	18.3	24.5	29.1
35-44	35.4	17.7	22.9	17.4	64.7	12.5	18.5	35.3
45-54	31.0	15.5	17.8	13.5	57.4	13.2	18.8	42.6
55-64	24.7	12.4	14.7	11.1	59.5	10.0	15.9	40.5
65 and over	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	52.9	0.8	2.7	47.1
Duration	200.0	100.0	131.9	100.0	66.0	68.1	100.0	34.0
1-4 weeks	138.0	69.0	91.5	69.4	66.3	46.5	68.3	33.7
1-2 weeks	36.3	18.2	23.1	17.5	63.6	13.2	19.4	36.4
3-4 weeks	23.7	11.8	15.9	12.1	67.1	7.8	11.5	32.9
5-9 weeks	45.8	22.9	30.9	23.4	67.5	14.9	21.9	32.5
10-14 weeks	32.2	16.1	21.6	16.4	67.1	10.6	15.6	32.9
15 or more weeks	62.0	31.0	40.4	30.6	65.2	21.6	31.7	34.8
15-19 weeks	25.2	12.6	16.6	12.6	65.9	8.6	12.6	34.1
20-25 weeks	21.6	10.8	14.2	10.8	65.7	7.4	10.9	34.3
26-30 weeks	13.8	6.9	9.0	6.8	65.2	4.8	7.0	34.8
31 weeks and over	1.4	0.7	.6	0.4	42.9	0.8	1.2	57.1
All Industries	200.0	100.0	131.9	100.0	66.0	68.1	100.0	34.0
Manufacturing	81.5	40.7	51.4	39.0	63.1	30.1	44.2	36.9
Durable Goods	48.9	24.4	38.2	29.0	78.1	10.7	15.7	21.9
Nondurable Goods	32.6	16.3	13.2	10.0	40.5	19.4	28.5	59.5
Nonmanufacturing	118.5	59.3	80.5	61.0	67.9	38.0	55.8	32.1
Mining	3.2	1.6	3.1	2.4	86.9	0.1	.1	3.1
Contract Construction	36.0	18.0	33.9	25.7	94.2	2.1	3.1	5.8
Transp. & Public Util.	8.8	4.4	7.0	5.3	79.5	1.8	2.6	20.5
Wholesale & Retail Tr.	30.4	15.2	16.4	12.4	53.9	14.0	20.7	46.1
Fin., Ins. & Real Est.	4.1	2.1	1.9	1.4	46.3	2.2	3.2	53.7
Service & Misc.	36.0	18.0	18.2	13.8	50.6	17.8	26.1	49.4
All Occupations	200.0	100.0	131.9	100.0	66.0	68.1	100.0	34.0
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	18.9	9.5	10.7	8.1	56.6	8.2	12.0	43.4
Clerical	22.9	11.5	5.7	4.3	24.9	17.2	25.3	75.1
Sales	7.8	3.9	3.8	2.9	48.7	4.0	5.9	51.3
Service	14.7	7.4	6.6	5.0	44.9	8.1	11.9	55.1
Farming, Fish. & Forest.	2.2	1.1	1.9	1.4	86.4	0.3	0.4	13.6
Processing	16.1	8.1	12.1	9.2	80.1	3.0	4.4	19.9
Machine Trades	19.1	9.5	15.5	11.8	81.2	3.6	5.3	18.8
Benchmark	23.5	11.7	8.2	6.2	34.9	15.3	22.4	65.1
Structural work	45.7	22.8	43.4	32.9	95.0	2.3	3.4	5.0
Miscellaneous	30.1	15.0	24.0	18.2	79.7	6.1	9.0	20.3

PENNSYLVANIA

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS IN ACTIVE FILE
AT EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE 1/

1981 ANNUAL AVERAGE

Characteristic	Number (in thousands)	Percent Distribution
Ethnic Group	207.0	100.0
White (not Hispanic)	118.7	57.4
Black (not Hispanic)	76.2	36.8
Hispanic <u>2/</u>	10.6	5.1
Other	1.5	0.7
Education	207.0	100.0
Less than 8 years	9.8	4.7
8 to 11 years	82.7	40.0
12 years	92.3	44.6
Over 12 years	22.2	10.7
Veterans	29.5	14.3
Handicapped	19.0	9.2
Welfare Recipients	139.1	67.2
Economically Disadvantaged	151.7	73.3

1/ Data accumulated by the Employment Service Automated Reports System (ESARS).

2/ Hispanic - A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American culture or origin, regardless of race.

NOTE: Not all applicants in active file are receiving unemployment compensation thus the active file count is always higher than the insured unemployment count. This additional count can be attributed to welfare recipients enrolled in WIN Program, employed persons seeking other positions, certain individuals seeking only seasonal work, etc.

VII. Estimate of Need for Employment Services

The "Estimate of Need for Employment Services" represents the total number of different individuals who may conceivably need employment-related assistance or training during the coming year. This estimate is comprised of the following groups: the unemployed and underutilized, the poor who are economically disadvantaged and the near poor in the labor force, employable welfare recipients, school dropouts, and veterans needing service. Employment services and training are aimed at the needs of the individual, from serving the short-term unemployed who can usually find employment opportunities on their own to those individuals who need counseling, training, and placement service.

During FY 1983, 2,398,200 different individuals in Pennsylvania are estimated to meet these criteria and will be in need of employment-related assistance at some time or another through the year. This represents an increase of 292,300 (13.9 percent) over the previous year. The distribution of the characteristics of these individuals shows little change from the FY 1982 figures.

There will be 829,600 persons, or about one-third, of the total needing employment services during FY 1983 who will be labeled as economically disadvantaged - persons with earnings below 125 percent of the poverty level. This is an increase of 9.2 percent over the FY 1982 estimate. Of the total economically disadvantaged needing employment services, 552,500 (66.6 percent) are classified as poor (below 100 percent of the poverty level) while the rest fall within the near-poverty category.

Further inspection indicates that 1,660,100 different individuals, unemployed at some time during FY 1983, will need employment-related assistance. There will also be an estimated monthly average of 179,500 welfare recipients needing assistance, with a number of these individuals possibly returning for service in more than one month of the year.

The following tables give further information on persons who may need employment services during FY 1983.

- 100 -

PENNSYLVANIA
PLAN OF SERVICE PROFILE - DATA SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1983

Item	Number of Individuals
1. Total Population 1983	11,900,000
Age Distribution	
16 through 19 years	745,700
20 through 44 years	4,355,400
45 years and over	4,209,600
Members of Minority - Total	1,299,000 <u>a/</u>
16 years and over	934,600
2. Total Economically Disadvantaged 18 Years of Age or Older	1,386,800
In Labor Force	659,800
Male Family Heads	255,700
In Labor Force	171,500
Female Family Heads	155,200
In Labor Force	67,800
3. Estimate of Need for Employment Services for Fiscal Year 1983 (Number of different individuals during year)	2,398,200 <u>b/</u>
Economically Disadvantaged	829,600
Poor	552,500
Near-Poverty	277,100
All Other Non-Poor	1,568,600
4. Estimated Welfare Recipients Needing Employment Services F.Y. '83 (Monthly Average)	179,500 <u>c/</u>
5. Estimated School Dropouts F.Y. '83	27,600
6. Estimated Number Total Veterans Needing Employment Services F.Y. '83 (Number of different individuals during year)	334,200
Estimated Number of Vietnam-Era Veterans Needing Employment Services F.Y. '83 (Number of different individuals during year) ..	121,100 <u>e/</u>
7. Estimated Number of Minorities Needing Employment Services F.Y. '83 (Number of different individuals during year)	655,100
8. Total Number of Different Individuals Unemployed In F.Y. '83	1,660,100
Male	964,800
Female	695,300
White	1,342,500
Nonwhite	317,600

a/ "Members of Minority" consists of approximately 80.3% Blacks, 11.9% Hispanic, and 7.8% other races.

b/ "Estimate of Need": Represents estimate of the total number of different individuals who will be in need of employment-related assistance at some time or another during F.Y. 1981.

c/ Number registered in WIN program plus 34% of the number of cases in General Assistance on Statewide (total) basis.

d/ Does not include youth who drop out for reasons of death, incapacitation, transfer to another school or entry into armed forces.

e/ A "Vietnam-Era Veteran" is a person who (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam-Era, and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability, if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam Era (August 5, 1964 through May 7, 1975).

ESTIMATED CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL INDIVIDUALS
WHO MAY NEED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
PENNSYLVANIA - FISCAL YEAR 1983

CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Total	2,398,200	100.0
Unemployed	1,660,100	69.2
Employed Part-Time	281,600	11.7
Sex		
Male	1,283,500	53.5
Female	1,114,700	46.5
Race		
White (not Hispanic)	1,743,100	72.7
Black (not Hispanic)	561,100	23.4
Hispanic ^{1/}	73,600	3.1
Other	20,500	0.9
Minority Group	655,100	27.3
Age		
Under 20	410,500	17.1
20-24	564,000	23.5
25-29	404,700	16.9
30-39	504,200	21.0
40-44	169,200	7.1
45-54	212,300	8.9
55-64	116,700	4.9
65 and over	16,500	0.7
Highest School Grade		
0-7	81,700	3.4
8-11	809,500	33.8
12	1,146,100	47.8
Over 12	361,000	15.1
Residence		
Urban	1,651,100	68.8
Rural	747,100	31.2
Handicapped	180,100	7.5
Physically	168,200	7.0
Mentally	12,000	0.5
Veteran Status		
Non Veteran	2,064,000	86.1
Veteran	334,200	13.9
Vietnam-Era Veteran ^{2/}	121,100	5.1
Special Veterans ^{3/}	35,500	1.5
Occupation		
Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	236,600	9.9
Clerical Occupations	402,700	16.8
Sales Occupations	111,300	4.6
Service Occupations	433,400	18.1
Farming, Fishery, Forestry, & Related Occupations	24,600	1.0
Processing Occupations	83,900	3.5
Machine Trades Occupations	185,300	7.7
Benchmark Occupations	176,500	7.4
Structural Work Occupations	291,500	12.2
Miscellaneous Occupations	452,400	18.9

^{1/} Hispanic includes all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

^{2/} A person who (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam Era and was discharged or released therefrom with other than dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability, if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam-Era.

^{3/} Special Veterans are veterans who served in Indochina, Korea, or the adjacent waters between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.

PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY RACE BY COUNTY
FOR GRADES 10 THROUGH 12: FALL 1981
(Possible Summer Job Seekers)

County	American Indian or Alaskan	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black not of Hispanic Origin	Hispanic	White not of Hispanic Origin	Total
Adams	1	9	41	18	2,651	2,720
Allegheny	41	239	6,447	82	45,335	55,147
Armstrong	0	8	35	5	3,511	3,559
Beaver	8	21	572	12	3,135	3,748
Bedford	0	1	5	4	2,383	2,393
Berks	9	81	444	357	12,072	13,013
Blair	0	9	50	7	6,036	6,102
Bradford	1	14	4	2	3,339	3,410
Bucks	23	165	736	178	19,837	20,944
Butler	4	9	20	3	6,803	6,839
Cambria	7	8	208	8	7,418	7,649
Cameron	0	0	1	0	321	322
Carbon	0	11	3	12	2,085	2,111
Centre	1	30	17	22	3,540	3,610
Chester	22	118	1,075	140	11,852	13,217
Clarion	2	2	1	1	2,227	2,235
Clearfield	9	7	6	3	4,327	4,352
Clinton	0	2	0	0	1,613	1,615
Columbia	0	2	5	2	3,024	3,037
Crawford	0	6	31	2	3,358	3,407
Cumberland	1	67	89	15	8,956	9,133
Dauphin	10	83	1,412	91	6,376	7,972
Delaware	26	207	2,377	81	16,124	18,815
Elk	3	2	2	0	1,554	1,561
Erie	9	34	583	28	10,347	11,001
Fayette	0	5	338	1	6,041	6,385
Forest	0	0	0	0	265	266
Franklin	0	20	104	19	4,537	4,680
Fulton	0	0	9	0	633	647
Greene	1	2	2	1	1,821	1,827
Huntingdon	0	4	34	0	1,705	1,743
Indiana	1	13	28	4	3,531	3,577
Jefferson	2	0	2	0	2,237	2,241
Juniata	0	2	0	2	872	876
Lackawanna	1	27	59	6	7,632	7,725
Lancaster	10	189	345	355	11,833	12,737
Lawrence	0	13	167	6	4,327	4,513
Lebanon	3	26	20	84	4,421	4,554
Lehigh	11	96	235	282	9,677	10,301
Luzerne	4	22	82	10	12,269	12,387
Lycoming	9	16	80	10	5,146	5,261
McKean	8	3	4	2	2,438	2,455
Mercer	1	12	299	5	5,092	5,409
Mifflin	2	0	1	1	1,896	1,900
Monroe	9	15	52	19	2,821	2,916
Montgomery	16	435	1,705	150	21,156	23,462
Montour	0	0	0	1	695	697
Northampton	9	80	236	379	9,078	9,782
Northumberland	1	11	12	9	4,144	4,177
Perry	0	1	0	0	1,694	1,695
Philadelphia	21	865	30,553	3,107	14,805	49,652
Pike	0	0	0	0	430	430
Potter	1	2	2	1	878	884
Schuylkill	3	13	16	4	5,693	5,729
Snyder	0	3	1	2	1,444	1,450
Somerset	0	9	2	0	3,540	3,551
Sullivan	0	0	0	0	308	308
Susquehanna	0	9	1	5	1,981	1,996
Tioga	3	4	7	3	1,937	1,954
Union	1	7	3	0	939	1,000
Venango	0	6	18	7	3,030	3,061
Warren	14	6	1	2	2,082	2,105
Washington	5	16	358	13	8,961	9,353
Wayne	0	3	7	2	1,670	1,682
Westmoreland	22	37	394	18	17,879	18,350
Wyoming	0	3	2	1	1,097	1,103
York	4	50	548	74	11,359	12,035
PENNSYLVANIA	314	3,161	50,241	5,660	420,367	459,773

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education

VIII. Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged

The U.S. Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration defines an economically disadvantaged person as one who is a member of a family that (1) receives cash welfare payments; or (2) has a family income that, in relation to family size and location, represents 70 percent of the lower living income level issued by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, or poverty levels established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) - whichever is higher.

Table 44 lists the revised OMB poverty-level guidelines for nonfarm and farm families and the lower living standard income levels released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Both income levels went into effect in April 1982.

The 1982 annual income poverty levels for nonfarm families average 9.7% higher than the 1981 levels and the levels for farm families average 9.8% higher. The 1982 lower living standard income levels for metropolitan areas are 9.0% higher and non-metropolitan areas are 9.8% higher than in 1981. The upward movements reflect the increase in living costs since the last criteria were set in April 1981.

Of the estimated 829,600 economically disadvantaged individuals who may need employment services during fiscal year 1983, 66.6 percent are poor (at or below the poverty level) and the rest are near poverty (between the poverty level and 125% of the poverty level). Their labor force status shows that 50.5 percent are unemployed, 17.0 percent are employed part-time, 12.0 percent are employed full-time, and 20.5 percent are not in the labor force. Individuals counted as not in the labor force are primarily discouraged workers who are not seeking work because they feel there is none available. The estimated number of economically disadvantaged needing employment services is 69,600 greater in fiscal year 1983 than was estimated in fiscal year 1982. This was expected because of the current economic situation.

Minorities age 16 years and over represent a significantly higher proportion (43.2 percent) of the economically disadvantaged than their proportion (9.5 percent) of the total population age 16 years and over.

Public school dropouts are among those persons who may need employment services. Pennsylvania had a total of 27,570 dropouts during the 1980-1981 school year, 76.9 percent of whom simply passed the required attendance age. Students who obtained general employment or domestic service exemption permits accounted for 17.5 percent of the dropouts; students that were committed to correctional institutions made up 5.6 percent of the total dropouts; and 58.7 percent of the dropouts were male. These dropouts who may need employment services constituted 2.95 percent of all secondary public school enrollments.

U.S. Office of Management and Budget
Annual Income Poverty Level Criteria for Continental U.S.
Effective April 1982/April 1981

FAMILY SIZE	April 1982		April 1981	
	Nonfarm	Farm	Nonfarm	Farm
1	\$ 4,680	\$ 4,010	\$ 4,310	\$ 3,680
2	6,220	5,310	5,690	4,850
3	7,760	6,610	7,070	6,020
4	9,300	7,910	8,450	7,190
5	10,840	9,210	9,830	8,360
6	12,380	10,510	11,210	9,530
Each Additional Person	1,540	1,300	1,380	1,170

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Lower Living Standard Income Level
Effective April 1982

FAMILY SIZE	Metropolitan Area		Non-Metropolitan Area	
	100%	70%	100%	70%
1	\$ 5,620	\$ 3,940	\$ 5,460	\$ 3,820
2	9,210	6,450	8,940	6,260
3	12,650	8,850	12,280	8,600
4	15,620	10,930	15,160	10,610
5	18,430	12,900	17,890	12,520
6	21,550	15,090	20,920	14,640
Each Additional Person	3,120	2,190	3,030	2,120

NOTE: For family units with more than six members, add the amount at the bottom of each column for each additional member in the family.

ESTIMATED CHARACTERISTICS OF ECONOMICALLY
DISADVANTAGED WHO MAY NEED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
PENNSYLVANIA - FISCAL YEAR 1983

CHARACTERISTICS	NUMBER OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Total	829,600	100.0
Unemployed	415,000	50.0
Employed Part-Time	140,800	17.0
Sex		
Male	430,100	51.8
Female	399,500	48.2
Race		
White (not Hispanic)	471,300	56.8
Black (not Hispanic)	309,200	37.3
Hispanic 1/	39,700	4.8
Other	9,400	1.1
Minority Group	358,300	43.2
Age		
Under 20	148,100	17.9
20-24	175,800	21.2
25-29	140,400	16.9
30-39	197,800	23.8
40-44	70,900	8.5
45-54	68,700	8.3
55-64	26,000	3.1
65 and over	2,000	0.2
Highest School Grade		
0-7	43,500	5.2
8-11	386,900	46.6
12	332,300	40.1
Over 12	66,900	8.1
Residence		
Urban	625,300	75.4
Rural	204,200	24.6
Handicapped		
Physically	82,300	9.9
Mentally	75,900	9.1
	6,300	0.8
Veteran Status		
Non Veteran	736,800	88.8
Veteran	92,800	11.2
Vietnam Era Veteran 2/	33,800	4.1
Special Veteran 3/	9,300	1.1
Occupation		
Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	45,200	5.4
Clerical Occupations	130,300	15.7
Sales Occupations	28,300	3.4
Service Occupations	213,900	25.8
Farming, Fishery, Forestry, & Related Occupations	7,500	0.9
Processing Occupations	24,400	2.9
Machine Trades Occupations	45,400	5.5
Bench Work Occupations	51,800	6.2
Structural Work Occupations	79,900	9.6
Miscellaneous Occupations	202,800	24.5

1/ Hispanic includes all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

2/ A person (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam-Era and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service connected disability, if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam Era.

3/ Special Veterans are veterans who served in Indochina, Korea, or the adjacent waters between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BY SELECTED CATEGORIES AND BY COUNTY MARCH 1982

County	Persons Dependent on Public Assistance	of Population 1/	Aid to Families with Dependent Children			General Assistance		Estimated Number Employable 3/
			Number of Persons	Number of Cases	WIN Program Registrants 2/	Number of Persons	Number of Cases	
1 ADAMS	1,276	1.9	906	328	0	354	220	255
2 ALLEGHENY	98,555	6.8	69,264	24,194	9,029	28,672	25,490	15,402
3 ARMSTRONG	4,464	5.7	3,001	1,000	535	1,426	1,108	812
4 BEAVER	9,942	4.9	7,311	2,655	920	2,516	2,217	1,474
5 BEDFORD	2,366	5.1	1,966	580	0	452	332	436
6 BEKS	10,739	3.4	8,227	2,753	956	2,360	1,800	1,406
7 BLAIR	8,741	6.4	6,302	2,034	951	2,394	1,951	1,439
8 BRADFORD	5,003	8.0	3,442	1,088	0	1,524	988	930
9 BUCKS	14,119	2.9	10,657	3,802	1,987	3,346	2,580	2,632
10 BUTLER	5,901	4.0	4,344	1,458	0	1,502	1,152	1,176
11 CAMBRIA	9,388	5.1	7,000	2,225	1,438	2,330	1,906	1,915
12 CAMERON	416	5.2	293	105	0	122	108	91
13 CARBON	2,539	4.8	1,325	468	0	1,189	762	476
14 CENTRE	2,931	2.6	1,927	666	0	1,018	742	532
15 CHESTER	10,648	3.4	8,168	2,819	0	2,392	2,032	2,225
16 CLARION	2,311	5.3	1,606	497	0	684	504	429
17 CLEARFIELD	4,094	4.9	2,946	900	0	1,120	740	733
18 CLINTON	2,899	7.4	2,139	713	0	740	602	585
19 COLUMBIA	2,661	4.3	1,928	646	0	704	582	565
20 CRAWFORD	5,438	6.1	4,230	1,360	0	1,175	1,014	1,083
21 CUMBERLAND	2,560	1.4	1,794	661	0	728	576	547
22 DAUPHIN	15,736	6.8	10,910	3,696	1,141	4,743	3,872	2,109
23 DELAWARE	27,320	4.9	20,089	6,890	3,444	7,065	6,187	4,991
24 ELK	1,257	3.5	983	330	0	352	279	268
25 ERIE	19,835	7.1	14,898	4,823	1,473	4,778	3,928	2,455
26 FAYETTE	17,612	11.0	13,180	4,042	2,557	4,365	3,391	3,405
27 FOREST	269	5.3	186	58	0	80	63	51
28 FRANKLIN	2,973	2.6	2,126	720	0	814	666	606
29 GALLATIN	617	4.8	442	142	0	172	118	117
30 GREENE	3,942	9.7	2,720	793	446	1,203	804	647
31 HUNTINGDON	2,484	5.9	1,836	586	0	605	454	471
32 INDIANA	3,983	4.3	2,624	852	328	1,332	868	545
33 JEFFERSON	1,929	4.0	1,472	486	0	444	334	380
34 JUNIATA	712	3.7	514	168	0	190	138	137
35 LAKEWANA	11,204	4.9	8,723	2,850	596	2,220	1,918	1,076
36 LANCASTER	12,714	3.5	9,618	3,228	1,081	2,722	2,388	1,678
37 LAWRENCE	7,225	6.7	5,090	1,712	827	2,078	1,570	1,220
38 LEBANON	2,498	2.3	1,775	658	0	703	524	532
39 LEHIGH	9,650	3.5	7,842	2,458	0	2,280	1,831	1,955
40 LUZERNE	17,054	5.0	13,052	4,231	1,499	3,850	3,292	2,322
41 LYCOMING	7,672	6.5	5,442	1,822	820	2,156	1,728	1,252
42 MCKEAN	3,233	6.4	2,273	768	0	918	666	635
43 MERCER	7,511	5.9	5,204	1,820	667	2,263	1,886	1,139
44 MIFFLIN	2,927	6.2	1,995	688	0	914	707	596
45 MONROE	2,243	3.2	1,838	636	0	380	278	457
46 MONTGOMERY	13,840	2.2	9,602	3,386	1,258	4,124	3,442	2,119
47 MONTGOMERY	665	4.0	393	144	0	266	205	139
48 NORTHAMPTON	8,139	3.6	6,031	2,054	635	2,048	1,672	1,053
49 NORTHUMBERLAND	4,215	4.2	3,133	1,079	0	1,022	827	864
50 PERRY	1,532	4.3	1,184	393	0	337	278	309
51 PHILADELPHIA	322,103	19.1	241,049	78,875	82,074	80,369	69,034	99,333
52 PIKE	347	1.9	243	82	0	99	58	65
53 POTTER	1,442	8.1	997	316	0	427	309	270
54 SCHUYLKILL	5,459	3.4	4,202	1,381	513	1,176	973	756
55 SNYDER	1,013	3.0	760	249	0	249	164	192
56 SOMERSET	3,493	4.3	2,756	852	308	696	564	449
57 SULLIVAN	705	3.2	147	46	0	56	46	40
58 SUSQUEHANNA	1,476	3.9	1,120	354	0	322	190	264
59 TIOGA	2,648	6.5	1,738	555	0	900	462	454
60 UNION	811	2.5	607	210	0	192	144	164
61 VENANGO	3,716	5.8	2,711	919	0	908	716	739
62 WARREN	1,878	4.0	1,302	464	0	556	396	382
63 WASHINGTON	13,084	6.0	9,498	3,206	1,522	3,516	2,897	2,246
64 WAYNE	1,354	3.8	1,092	342	0	228	190	256
65 WESTMORELAND	17,954	4.6	12,983	4,398	2,339	4,778	3,716	3,268
66 WYOMING	1,758	6.7	1,147	371	0	606	370	319
67 YORK	9,426	3.0	6,879	2,436	1,019	2,468	2,194	1,568
PENNSYLVANIA	806,308	6.8	592,515	197,580	120,364	209,040	174,143	179,496

See footnotes on next page.

Public Assistance data provided by Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare.

FOOTNOTES

- 1/ Based on 1980 Census Figures. State total 11,863,895.
- 2/ Persons registered under a program administered by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security and Department of Public Welfare offering job placement, training or special work project opportunities to persons receiving aid under the "Aid to Families with Dependent Children" program (AFDC) of the State Department of Welfare. Approximately 35% of these persons are appraised and certified by the Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security as available for referral to employment or training. The percentage will vary from county to county.
- 3/ Estimated by Pennsylvania Office of Employment Security.

NOTE: Obviously one case could include several persons, e.g. one AFDC case could include a head of household and several children.

PENNSYLVANIA

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL DROPOUTS ^{1/} WHO COULD
POSSIBLY NEED FURTHER EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
1983 FISCAL YEAR PLANNING

COUNTY	W-6		W-7		W-8		W-12		TOTAL		DROPOUT RATE (2)
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	
ADAMS	48	37	35	18	5	7	5	-	96	62	2.66
ALLEGHENY	1,107	794	184	102	81	129	169	42	1,541	1,077	2.44
ARMSTRONG	63	39	7	3	10	18	1	-	81	60	1.92
BEAVER	111	91	19	4	16	25	21	13	167	133	1.74
BEDFORD	36	30	2	1	9	8	1	-	48	39	1.81
BERKS	238	146	170	116	18	19	10	4	436	285	2.69
BLAIR	152	114	3	2	27	22	3	-	185	138	2.73
BRADFORD	73	42	9	1	10	13	5	3	97	59	2.28
BUCKS	-	227	113	65	5	19	49	9	508	320	1.96
BUTLER	139	95	29	10	2	12	10	4	180	121	2.19
CAMBRIA	77	50	13	6	9	14	14	6	113	76	1.29
CAMERON	11	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	2.70
CARBON	39	15	12	17	4	4	2	-	57	37	2.11
CENTRE	36	28	4	2	4	5	-	-	44	35	1.09
CHESTER	217	134	39	18	18	22	28	3	302	177	1.79
CARLISLE	26	22	3	2	16	17	5	-	50	41	2.01
CLEARFELD	40	53	5	4	13	23	11	3	109	83	2.10
CLINTON	28	15	6	5	3	8	5	-	42	28	2.17
COLUMBIA	26	20	14	8	8	12	-	1	48	41	1.44
CRAWFORD	20	45	10	2	13	7	3	1	106	55	2.33
CUMBERLAND	150	95	45	29	2	11	15	3	212	138	1.97
DAUPHIN	236	175	40	18	20	33	47	6	343	232	3.36
DELAWARE	342	227	58	27	37	58	24	2	461	314	2.14
ELK	18	21	-	2	9	16	-	-	27	39	2.11
ERIE	320	33	44	15	27	39	18	6	409	243	2.88
FAYETTE	114	74	13	5	17	38	3	2	147	119	1.97
FOREST	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	1.34
FRANKLIN	95	42	16	13	17	15	4	1	132	12	2.23
FULTON	9	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	9	10	1.46
GREENE	30	25	4	2	3	3	2	-	39	31	1.77
HUNTINGDON	10	26	6	2	2	3	2	-	20	31	1.38
INDIANA	76	52	8	4	10	23	2	-	96	79	2.31
JEFFERSON	34	15	4	1	-	13	1	-	39	29	1.62
JUNIATA	17	10	7	1	-	6	-	1	24	18	2.39
LACKAWANNA	88	76	25	32	2	3	21	8	136	119	1.62
LANCASTER	307	227	119	85	18	18	76	10	519	340	3.16
LAWRENCE	88	52	9	3	19	38	4	-	120	53	2.27
LEBANON	73	40	19	17	5	12	7	2	104	71	1.92
LEHIGH	36	65	40	33	5	15	9	3	150	116	1.31
LUZERNE	145	98	85	42	14	19	23	7	267	166	1.72
LYCOMING	87	70	23	22	7	12	15	4	132	108	2.25
McKEAN	47	31	2	4	-	2	1	-	50	37	1.70
MERCER	116	63	12	6	5	5	12	2	145	76	1.98
MIFFLIN	53	25	7	-	12	11	5	4	77	40	2.31
MONROE	79	49	24	16	3	1	1	-	107	66	2.80
MONTGOMERY	357	206	83	66	6	21	46	9	492	302	1.73
MONTOUR	4	5	-	-	-	3	2	1	6	9	1.06
NORTHAMPTON	31	150	42	31	15	26	9	5	307	212	2.65
NORTHUMBERLAND	65	54	18	12	26	23	2	1	111	90	2.41
PERRY	33	23	11	4	1	7	2	-	53	34	2.41
PHILADELPHIA	5,115	3,923	133	74	1	190	514	25	5,768	4,212	9.19
PIKE	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	0.85
POTTER	20	16	1	2	4	-	1	-	25	18	2.31
SCHUYLKILL	90	64	42	20	7	20	7	2	146	106	2.14
SNYDER	18	19	9	1	6	3	1	1	34	24	1.94
SOMERSET	32	27	8	4	6	16	5	3	51	50	1.41
SULLIVAN	4	10	-	-	3	1	-	1	7	12	3.12
SUSQUEHANNA	28	23	12	4	3	7	-	-	43	34	1.85
TIOGA	54	34	2	2	-	2	2	-	58	38	2.22
UNION	8	9	-	7	-	-	-	-	8	16	1.12
VENANGO	84	58	6	6	21	16	6	-	117	80	3.10
WARREN	40	24	7	11	-	1	8	1	55	37	2.14
WASHINGTON	112	84	40	31	13	17	14	5	179	137	1.69
WAYNE	15	16	12	12	1	2	2	-	30	30	1.72
WESTMORELAND	237	149	32	21	26	44	48	8	343	222	1.56
WYOMING	16	11	3	1	12	3	1	-	32	15	1.93
YORK	220	158	60	32	20	47	16	2	316	239	2.17
PENNSYLVANIA	12,363	8,829	1,813	1,105	676	1,242	1,324	214	16,176	11,390	2.95

FOOTNOTES

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL DROPOUTS

1/ School Year 1980-1981.

KEY: W- 6, Quit school after passing required attendance age.

W- 7, Issued a General Employment Certificate.

W- 8, Issued a Farm or Domestic Service Exemption Permit.

W-12, Committed to a correctional institution.

TOTAL, Sum of the listed categories.

Dropout Rate, Percent of secondary students in the county attending public schools.

SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Education

IX. Barriers to Employment of the Economically Disadvantaged

These barriers can readily be identified by referring to data on education, race, residence, and occupational affiliation and noting that they scarcely change from year to year. The economically disadvantaged have less education, a larger representation of minority groups, a greater proportion of their population residing in urban areas which are declining in employment and, as indicated by occupational classifications, less training and fewer marketable skills than the total population.

The negative socio-economic factors have produced other barriers: deficiencies in the ability to communicate; the lowering of levels of resistance to the use of drugs and alcohol as escapes from emotional security problems; the lack of suitable and inexpensive transportation to suburban plants, particularly to those which have fled the inner city; child care problems of women who are heads of households; problems associated with previous criminal records; and breakdowns in motivation. In general, the disadvantaged are in a poor competitive position compared to other job seekers.

Another problem that often frustrates the disadvantaged in their search for employment is unrealistic job specifications set by an employer. Often an employer will demand a high school diploma or several years of experience for a job that, in practice, can be easily learned while on-the-job and actually requires only minimal literacy. Requiring a high school diploma often eliminates the older disadvantaged applicant when, in many cases, the actual job duties do not support the need for the educational attainment required.

These barriers are formidable and not likely to be removed for a long time to come. It will take all the forces of the public, educational institutions, family, religion, and government working in concert to develop approaches not previously envisioned - or if envisioned, not implemented - to improve the situation. The prospect of such an occurrence in the near future is bleak. Unfortunately, during the current time of fiscal constraint, programs designed to bring down these barriers have received financial cuts.

X. APPENDIX

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Applicants registered at the local employment service offices are reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories and for most sections of the state. These jobseekers include an estimated 70 percent of all workers in the area suffering a spell of unemployment each year, as well as labor force entrants and currently employed workers seeking a job change. Persons who are not new in the labor force, but may be available for work if appropriate new job opportunities develop, are not included in these estimates.

Average hourly earnings is the total money earnings for each hour worked or paid for including not only basic hourly and incentive wages, but also premium pay for overtime and late shift work.

Average weekly earnings is computed by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours worked.

Civilian Labor Force is the sum of persons 16 years of age and older who are employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), unemployed, or directly involved in labor-management disputes.

Economically disadvantaged person is a member of a family that receives cash welfare payments or whose family annual income does not exceed the poverty level or exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income, whichever is higher.

Employment State employment statistics are obtained as part of the National Current Population Survey (CPS). This is a monthly survey of about 55,000 households throughout the Nation of which 3,100 are in Pennsylvania, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Employed persons comprise all those who, during the specified period, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, and all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Hard-to-fill Openings and Hard-to-Place Applicants The information on hard-to-fill openings and hard-to-place applicants summarized in this report is based primarily on job openings listed and applicants registered for work at the local employment service offices. While such openings are often reasonably representative of the kinds of

occupations in demand in the area, Employment Service unfilled openings (the total of employer orders which are on file and which have not been filled as of a particular day) may understate needs in some occupations for which hiring is normally handled through other channels such as union hiring halls. Openings unfilled 1 month or more are generally considered hard-to-fill.

Job Bank The Job Bank is a computerized listing of the job openings placed by employers with OES. The listings come both alphabetically and by D.O.T. code. This service is provided at no cost to either employers or applicants. In addition to computer printouts, most OES local offices are equipped with film readers to assist applicants in locating a job for which they are qualified. An ES Specialist will interview the applicant, and if the applicant is qualified, phone the employer to arrange for an interview. This is the referral process and if the applicant is hired, it is a placement.

Labor market area (LMA) is defined as a county or group of counties having a central city without regard to population size. A labor market area is an economically integrated unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. The area generally takes the name of the central city. The boundaries depend primarily on economic and geographic factors, and not on political jurisdiction. SMSAs are literally large labor market areas.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment State nonagricultural wage and salary employment statistics are based primarily on survey data collected from a sample of employers, representing 64 percent of employment in the state's manufacturing industries and 38 percent in non-manufacturing industries.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (Week including the 12th), and excluding self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, but includes workers involved in labor-management disputes. Non-agricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include commuters who live outside the state, but not persons who commute to work outside the state.

Not in Labor Force If a person is not working, not looking for work, not involved in a labor-management dispute, and not on unpaid absence from a job, or if he is under age 16, then the person is not in the labor force. Housewives, students, retirees, and children constitute the largest body of persons not in the labor force. Welfare recipients, if neither looking for work nor holding a job, are not in the labor

force. Persons who may wish to work, but because of disability cannot work, are also not in the labor force.

Occupational projections are based on the census concept, i.e., a one-for-one count of persons classified by where the individuals spend the majority of their work times. All government employees— and self-employed persons have been re-distributed by function. A detailed description of the methodology can be found in Tomorrow's Manpower Needs. Technical assistance and guidance was provided by Philadelphia Regional Office, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Per capita income is total income of an area divided by total population of that area.

Personal income is basically all current income before taxes but excluding personal contributions for social security insurance.

Placements occur when the local employment service office, which has an employer job order, refers an acceptable applicant to the employer, and verifies the fact that the applicant has been hired by the employer.

Seasonally adjusted data exclude the effects of seasonal variations. Economic time series are generally subject to regular intra-yearly movements comprised of social customs, production changes, and climatic conditions which tend to repeat themselves annually in a given locality, i.e., graduating students in June or increased retail employment in December. When a ratio-to-moving-average method (developed by U.S. Department of Labor) removes seasonal influences, a reliable trend is obtained for analysis.

Standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) is defined as a county or group of counties having an integrated economic situation and a recognized urban population nucleus of substantial size, usually containing at least one city having a population of 50,000 or more. All SMSAs are established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. There is no limit to the number of counties so long as all criteria are met as established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. An SMSA may cross state lines. As of 1981, there are 225 areas designated as SMSA's.

Unemployment State unemployment statistics are obtained as part of the National Current Population Survey (CPS). This is a monthly survey of about 55,000 households throughout the Nation of which 3,100 are in Pennsylvania, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Unemployed persons comprise all those who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

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